

INVESTIGATION OF HEALTH ISSUE IS SOUGHT BY SOUTH

South Carolina Congressman to
Reply to President's Letter
Defending Appeal for Inquiry
Into Alleged Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It now appears certain that the controversy between President Harding and southern members of Congress over the extent of alleged pellagra and famine conditions in the cotton belt will not be ended until a thorough investigation determines the true state of the situation. In spite of President Harding's declaration that the administration has not exaggerated the reports received by the Public Health Service and the Red Cross, the issue remained sharply drawn yesterday.

Southern congressmen, it is understood, welcomed an investigation such as the Public Health Service proposes to conduct on August 4, when health officers of 15 southern states were invited to confer here with the surgeon-general.

President Harding yesterday defended his position in a letter to James P. Byrnes (D.), representative from South Carolina. It was in reply to a letter which the South Carolinian had written to the President charging that the administration had exaggerated pellagra and famine conditions in the south.

President Defends Action

The President stated in his reply that official reports indicated the contrary, and that the government's investigation of the situation would go forward. Both the Public Health Service reports and private advice from the south, Mr. Harding said, certainly justified the opinion that a thorough investigation should be made.

Mr. Byrnes was busy yesterday preparing a reply to the President's communication. It will be made public tomorrow. The South Carolina Congressman, far from satisfied with the President's statement, is anxious for Congress to take a hand in the situation. He has announced that he would press for the adoption of a resolution to have a special commission to investigate the situation in the south.

As a privileged resolution, the committee to which it was referred has seven days in which to report it. If no action is taken upon it within that time, Mr. Byrnes announced his intention of demanding that the committee be discharged from further consideration of it. That would bring the issue squarely before the House.

Legislation to Be Welcomed

Mr. Byrnes will assure the President that he welcomes the Public Health Service conference, having faith in his own knowledge of conditions in the south that the reports are greatly exaggerated. He will inform the President that if the reports are found to have been misrepresented conditions as were laid before the President.

President Harding, in his letter to Mr. Byrnes, it appears, is anxious to make "full and official reparation" if the conditions are found to have been misrepresented, adding that "if such investigation should develop the need for unusual measures of relief, those could be promptly and intelligently applied."

The Red Cross and Public Health Service refuse to recede from the stand taken by them in their original statements, officials claim. "Speaking generally, however," the Red Cross bulletin states that "irrespective of present conditions, one of the greatest needs is education, which, despite fundamental economic causes, will aid in the prevention of pellagra. Effective cooperation between the federal and state health agencies and the Red Cross is aimed at; and the educational feature of this effort, which conforms to the permanent health program of the American Red Cross, is a thing of ultimate vital importance in epidemic prevention."

Details of reported conditions in the South continued to reach the offices of southern members of the House and Senate yesterday. While the southern members hold no grievance against President Harding, believing he is acting "out of the goodness of his heart," they are a unit in repudiating the statements of the Public Health Service and the Red Cross. Most of them join with Mr. Byrnes in welcoming an investigation, but they are also interested in knowing from what sources the reports emanated.

Maryland Not Concerned

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Declaring that Maryland has about one case of pellagra a year, it that, Dr. John S.

Fulton, head of state Department of Health, said that pellagra is not a Maryland problem, and that the State is neither alarmed nor concerned about it.

Florida Shows Decrease

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—According to Raymond C. Truck, health officer of this State, current reports of famine and disease in Florida are unfounded, as shown by statistics. He says that recorded fatalities from pellagra have been on the decrease yearly for some time, and that the first six months of the present year are even above standard in this respect.

Mississippi Conditions

JACKSON, Mississippi.—Dr. W. S. Leathers, secretary of the Mississippi Board of Health, declares the statements made by President Harding in his letter to Surgeon-General Cummings are preposterous. No alarm is felt here. There is no famine or epidemic.

TRADE BAROMETER RISING IN BRITAIN

Although Financial Policy of
Government Is Attacked Large
Reduction of Unemployment
Shows Revival of Business

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

The trade barometer is rising and predictions of better times are heard on every hand. Evidence is forthcoming of a resumption of industry from the unemployment returns which show that while 1,870,000 persons are wholly unemployed, a decrease has taken place during the week of 145,500, or 300,000 in all since the settlement of the coal dispute. These signs of revival, however, do not protect the government in the House of Commons from criticism of its opponents, who claimed today in a finance debate that the budget lies in ruins at the Chancellor's feet.

The debate arose over the third reading of the Finance Bill in the Commons today, when Sir Donald Maclean, the Opposition leader, said that the financial position of the country was at present revealed by the statistics which show that for the first time since the war the government's revenue had increased. He said that the government's revenue had increased by £2,000,000,000, a decrease of only £7,000,000,000.

Foreign Investments Large

Reckless of the financial position, of the fall in trade, of the sagging of credit and of the whole finance of the nation, this expenditure had been maintained, he said, at this enormous figure. What the country really wanted was economy in administration and economy on the part of every citizen, but it was for the government in times like these to show the lead.

When Austen Chamberlain asked who would manage better, Sir Donald replied: "I make bold to say that we could form an alternative government in this House that could do far better in the field of public finance and economy at any rate than the present government. Just give us the opportunity."

During the debate, Frederick Wise asserted that Great Britain had not exhausted all its foreign investments as it still possessed £2,435,000,000 in good foreign investments, so that the situation was in a position to pay off its whole external debt by its foreign investments.

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the debate, stated that the attack upon the finance of the government for the last three years was one which would not be made in any other country in the world.

No Sloppy Optimism

"We are always inclined," he said, "among ourselves to cry 'giving fish,' but let the honorable members study the press of other countries and they would find nothing but glowing tributes to the capacity of the British people for dealing with a difficult situation."

Before the end of the session he hoped to tell the House how the position actually stood. He intended to make that speech upon the Consolidated Fund Bill for the reason that that would leave time for the situation to be still more clearly defined than it was at present. It was likely that the revenue would not reach the budget estimate, but it was impossible at present to estimate the extent of the reduction. The June quarter was the leanest quarter in the year, and compared unfavorably with last year owing to the abnormal amount then received of £103,000,000 from the disposal of surplus stores.

He did not despair of the financial situation, and there were more accumulations distributed among the community than was generally realized. No one could deduce from the June quarter that the country was going to have a very bad time. Whilst he did not give himself over to sloppy optimism, he did not despair in view of the signs of reviving trade and commerce. They would be better serving their country by inculcating the duty of work and thrift.

ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY DEFENDED

Official White House Statement
Enumerates Constructive Efforts
for Relief of Industries,
Production and Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Within five months from the time that the Republican Administration came into power, pledged to keep its campaign promises in furnishing a business administration and setting about the reduction of expenses, the elimination of wastefulness, and affording relief along many lines, the Executive has felt justified in setting forth the achievements to date by several branches of the government, "especially in relieving financial conditions, in making provision for the country's short-dated debt, in assisting both industry and agriculture to better markets and providing for the financial necessities of the railroads."

In a statement issued at the White House yesterday, the action taken by the federal reserve banks in reducing rates is ranked as the most important development.

Credit Situation Improved

"This action is calculated to relieve the stagnation of business, and at the same time it gives authoritative recognition of the improvement in credit conditions justifying the policy of reduced rates," says the White House statement. "During the latter part of 1919, and from time to time in the year 1920, increases of rates of discount had been made by the federal reserve banks in order to meet then existing conditions. There had also been introduced, in several reserve districts, so-called progressive discount rates, under which the member bank had discounted its paper with its federal reserve bank up to a certain point; it was then required to pay progressively higher rates for further discounts, in order to check excessive borrowings. These rates recently have been entirely abolished, again indicating improved credit conditions."

This is followed by a list of reductions in discount rates from April 15 to July 21, inclusive.

In its message to Congress concerning the further improvement in conditions in accordance with the dictates of sound banking practice," continues the statement.

World Credit Stabilized

"It will not have escaped attention that the rates of discount of the Bank of England also have been successively reduced, and that these reductions have been substantially coincident with the reductions in federal reserve rates in this country. This would appear to be a frank recognition of the intimate relation between the money markets in this country and of Europe, and a recognition, as well, of the improvement in world credit conditions. The importance of coincident reduction by these two leading banking systems lies chiefly in the fact that it indicates a mutual desire to reopen the international channels of credit, upon which international trade depends."

"The Treasury, on its part, has during the past four months successfully inaugurated its new policy of refunding the short-dated debt of the government and distributing the early maturities over the period between the maturity of the Victory Loan in 1923 and the Third Liberty Loan in 1928. There has already been a marked improvement in the market prices of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, and the market for all outstanding issues of short-term government securities is in better shape than at any time since the depression."

In addition to these accomplishments, the revival of the War Finance Corporation and its activities is cited as a part of the general program to offer such a measure of assistance as will meet emergencies and establish confidence.

Agriculture Aided

"Its intervention in aid of the export trade and in making advances to carry American agricultural products, pending or awaiting export, has been, according to many evidences received, an inspiring and heartening factor in the whole agricultural situation," says the White House statement. "Besides the loans actually undertaken, many important transactions involving American agricultural products are under immediate consideration. An enlargement of the powers of the War Finance Corporation recently has been recommended by the President to the Congress in connection with financing of agricultural products. It is believed that the adoption of these recommendations will mean that adequate financing of the new crops for purposes of foreign trade, and also in domestic business, may be reasonably expected."

Reference is made to advances up to \$50,000,000 which may be made to the livestock industry and the resumption of lending operations by the federal farm loan banks.

NEWS SUMMARY

Negotiations for the disarmament conference are proceeding without any serious hitch. In the success of the meeting, the British Commonwealth is vitally interested and it is to avoid the slightest risk of failure that the proposal has been advanced to hold a preliminary gathering to settle arrangements. The need for an early meeting is evident if the Dominion premiers are to attend, hence British anxiety about the time, rather than the place for the gathering. Certain fixed lines of policy have to be agreed upon, it is claimed, before satisfactory arrangements can be made for a radical scheme of disarmament. In any such scheme the chief difficulty appears to lie in the limitation of land forces, but it is expected that sufficient assurances will be provided to satisfy France that her national existence will not be imperiled. p. 1

Under authorization of the King, Mr. Lloyd George read, in the House of Commons yesterday, a communication characterizing as a complete fabrication certain statements alleged to have been made by Lord Northcliffe in an interview. The statements were to the effect that there had been a conflict between the King and the British Premier over the Irish question. It was denied at Downing Street that King George had brought pressure to bear upon the Premier and that he stated that the Premier must come to an agreement with Ireland. It was further pointed out that the reported conversation between the King and the Premier had never taken place. p. 1

Trade prospects are brighter in Great Britain. Unemployment returns show a decrease of 800,000 since the settlement of the coal dispute. Nevertheless criticism of the government by its opponents continues in the House of Commons. The revenue for the first 16 weeks of this year, it was claimed, was £112,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of last year, while expenditure had reached the colossal figure of \$24,000,000. In reply, Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that while he did not give himself over to sloppy optimism he did not despair in view of the signs of reviving trade and commerce. He hoped to make a statement before the end of the session. p. 1

Simultaneously with the exchange of notes between Britain and France comes a proposal from the allied high commission to reduce the area in Upper Silesia under discussion by the League of Nations. The proposal is that such areas as are unquestionably German. This proposal is supported by both Britain and Italy, as it is felt the dispute over the remaining area could easily be settled. p. 2

Delegations in Congress from the southern states indicate their willingness to meet the issue of fact raised regarding the reports of unfavorable food and health conditions in their sections. A reply is being prepared to the declaration by President Harding that the Administration has not exaggerated the reports upon which the appeal sent out from the White House were based. The President stated that the government's investigation of conditions will go forward. p. 1

Further information regarding the Russian situation is lacking, but from statistics which the Department of Commerce will soon issue, it will be shown that the reports on the industrial breakdown there have not been exaggerated. A large order for flour was placed in New York yesterday for the Soviet Government, and another for tank cars in Canada, which, it is said, will be shipped at once. p. 4

President Harding may issue a formal peace proclamation definitely marking the end of America's participation in the world war in New Hampshire, at the home of the Secretary of War, it was announced yesterday. The President left Washington on the Mayflower yesterday, and will arrive at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on Monday morning. p. 4

President Harding and the State Department are now practically certain that an understanding will soon be reached in the dispute over the cables leading to the island of Yap. A letter to the President from Mr. Hughes was yesterday inserted in the Congressional Record in which the Secretary stated that the controversy would probably result in the allocation of the cable running from Guam to Yap, to the United States. p. 1

In an official statement issued from the White House yesterday, the Harding Administration enumerates the constructive measures put in operation since March 4 for the relief of the country's economic distress. It designates the action taken by the federal reserve banks in reducing interest rates as among the most important of these activities. p. 1

Delegates from all parts of the world are gathering in New York City for the second international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which opens the coming week to consider proposals for legislation for the future government of the Negro race. According to the president-general, the organization already has 4,000,000 members and aims to acquire unconquerable power with the purpose of attaining freedom on the continent of Africa. p. 5

YAP CONTROVERSY NEAR SETTLEMENT

Administration Now Confident
Dispute Is Near End so That
It Will Not Disturb Arms
Conference or Confuse Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Harding and the Department of State are now practically certain that there is in sight a complete settlement of the controversy arising out of the trans-Pacific cables radiating from the island of Yap, as well as of the dispute over the disposition made of the island itself by the League Council.

A letter written to the President by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, indicating the prospect of an early agreement was held out, was inserted in the Congressional Record yesterday by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from the State of Washington. The letter of Secretary Hughes was transmitted to Senator Jones in connection with a request made by the latter for the President's views on a bill which the Washington Senator has introduced providing for the appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the construction of an American trans-Pacific cable.

Yap to Guam Line

It is probable, stated the letter of the Secretary of State, that the pending negotiations and discussions regarding the Yap controversy will result in the allocation to the United States of the line running from Yap to Guam, together with the restoration of all the privileges in regard to the use of the old German cables that this country enjoyed before the war.

The prospect of a settlement of the Yap controversy is regarded as important, because it will eliminate from the agenda of the international conference one item that offered possible elements of trouble. Japan is anxious, it is known, that as far as possible matters already decided on in Paris or settled by the powers since the signing of the Versailles Treaty, should not be taken up at the conference.

New Cable Indorsed

Unqualified indorsement of the proposal to construct a new American cable is contained in the letter, although the Secretary of State is, this time, not so categorical.

The Secretary of State is, however, not so categorical as to say that the proposal is a government venture. Referring to the early possibility of an adjustment of the Yap dispute, the Secretary's letter stated:

"The allocation of the German cables centering at Yap has been the subject of discussion at the preliminary communications conference, and negotiations are still proceeding. The American delegates to the conference have contended that the service which we enjoyed in the past should be restored, and it is probable that the cable from Guam to Yap will be allocated to the Government of the United States."

The importance of an efficient and adequate trans-Pacific communication system to the government is stressed in the Secretary's letter, though he expresses the opinion that the improvement and development of the present facilities should await the outcome of the pending negotiations over the German cables. Whatever the result, he points out, it will have a great bearing on plans for laying new cables across the Pacific.

Private Enterprise First

It is undoubtedly desirable, for political, strategic and commercial reasons, the letter continued, "that every effort

should be made to improve and extend existing communication facilities across the Pacific, on proper terms, to the benefit of the public and the government. Although it may be true that because of the great distance and large outlays required if trans-Pacific communications are to be developed from the larger viewpoint of furthering intercourse and trade, the government may find it necessary to provide certain services, nevertheless at the present moment, I venture to believe that it would be the course of wisdom not to commit the Treasury to any large outlay, even to the extent suggested by Senator Jones, pending the completion of a survey of our needs for radio as well as cable communications in the Pacific and the decision with regard to the allocation of the German cables around Yap, and then only after it shall have been determined that the problem cannot be taken care of by private enterprise."

FACTORS POINT TO POWERS AGREEING ON DISARMAMENT

Aims of Washington Conference
to Reduce Armaments and Remove
Causes of War Are Almost
Certain to Be Attained

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)

There is probably no great political question, the importance of which is more fully grasped in Europe, than the forthcoming disarmament conference in Washington. The peoples of the world are tired of the tremendous cost of armaments, and realize that the present moment affords opportunity for reducing this cost, such as has never occurred in modern times.

The governments of the British Commonwealth, conscious of the tremendous liabilities incurred during the war, are second to none in their anxiety to make the most of the opportunity. It is no secret that the meetings of the Commonwealth Premiers, which have just come to end, have left them all most hopeful as to the success of the Washington meeting.

King's Intervention Denied

Negotiations for this have gone on, and are going on, without any serious hitch. Stories, such as that of the intervention of King George in order to make the machinery run smoothly, are as mischievous as they are pure moonshine. The King has never had the slightest necessity to intervene in any way, and the stories as to his intervention are consequently purely mythical.

The anxiety of the British Government to make the conference a complete success, in which there should be no loophole for the slightest failure, is based on a recognition of the fact that for the conference to meet without arriving at an entirely satisfactory issue would be to retard rather than advance the end aimed at.

It was for this reason that proposals were made for a preliminary conference in order to settle in advance all the preliminary arrangements as important in bringing about an entire success. As to where this conference was held the British Government was entirely unconcerned. What it was concerned about was when, and this for the reason that the united voice of the Commonwealth must be heard in this conference, and it is necessary that there should be the least possible delay, so that the various premiers may not be scattered to the uttermost parts of the earth. As for Mr. Hughes' proposal that they should be in agreement on Far Eastern policy, there is general consent as to the desirability of this.

Reduction of Armies

It is becoming more and more obvious every day that future depressions in political atmosphere are likely to be localized in the Pacific. Therefore it is essential that the Pacific powers should agree to certain fixed lines of policy, if future trouble is to be avoided. If these lines cannot be laid down, it is seen that it will be very difficult to arrive at any radical scheme of disarmament since the causes for future trouble will remain as the center of agitation for the stormy petrels of chauvinism. It may be said consequently with assurance that the negotiations between the United States and the British Commonwealth have been of a most satisfactory nature and that everything points to a really successful termination of the forthcoming meeting in Washington.

The difficulties ahead lie not so much in the question of naval armaments, which concern really only three powers, as in the limitation of land forces. The disinclination of France to decrease her army is quite easily understandable in face of her relations with Germany and the general political condition of the European continent.

The German fleet lies at the bottom of the sea, but the German military organization has not been and cannot be broken up so completely. It would take years for Germany to rebuild a great fleet; it would not take long for Germany to reorganize a great military system on land.

Therefore France has to be convinced by some means that she will not imperil her national existence by serious disarmament, and this means that the conference may afford the opportunity of providing it. In any case it seems as certain as anything politically can be that the chief aim of the conference will be secured.

No Preliminary Parley

Washington Opposed to Any Meeting
Prior to Arms Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The conference for the consideration of the limitation of armaments and of Pacific and Far Eastern problems will be held in Washington in accordance with the terms of the preliminary note sent to the principal allied powers and to China, and accepted by them. There will be no preliminary meeting in Washington or in any other American city. The United States Government frowned upon the

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report issued from London a short time ago that such a parity was to be held there.

This government does not desire to be arbitrary, but the powers were asked a definite question, and it is felt that there is no reason for changing the form of that question or of answering it. Not only have there been intimations from various sources that a preliminary conference was to be held in Washington or elsewhere in the United States, but the government is believed to have received communications on the subject, the substance of which is not disclosed.

Two reasons have been advanced for the holding of a conference of a few nations before the large official conference convenes. One of these is that it would convene the dominion premiers, who would like to stop off here on their way home for the purpose, and the other is that it would expedite the action of the larger body if a small group should come together for an intimate talk on certain of the problems to be discussed.

No Preliminaries Wanted

This government desires to do everything possible to accommodate itself to the wishes of the dominion premiers, or to those of any other representatives of the powers, but it is opposed to a piecemeal conference. A preliminary conference, such as has been proposed, would be liable to create suspicion and misunderstanding. Great Britain and the United States could be adequately represented, giving them a great advantage over countries like Japan and China, which could not have such representation. Moreover, nothing of any value could be accomplished by such a conference, in the belief here.

If subjects of importance were discussed, they would have to be referred to the respective countries of those represented, and to the conference for action later. It would not be worth while to discuss other subjects. If there were an agreement among those participating in such a preliminary conference, it would be looked upon with suspicion, and it is felt that to reach an agreement it would create a bad impression.

Effect on Public Opinion

More important than anything else would be the effect of such a preliminary parity on public opinion. Up to the present time, public opinion in this and in other countries has approved of what has been done. The public approval of the President's note, and it has looked forward to the possibility of concerted action and real achievement when the delegates to the conference came together to talk of reducing armaments and of simplifying those things which create the need for big navies and armies. There is a desire on the part of the United States Government to hold that public approval, and it is believed that the President would do well to keep in mind the fact that a preliminary parity would be a step toward a final solution of the problem. This proposal is supported by both Britain and Italy, as it is felt that by this means a peaceful settlement of the remainder of the disputed area could be accomplished without any fear whatsoever of interference by either side.

Furthermore, by this reduction of the area to be controlled by the allied troops, their strength and ability to contend with any disturbing factors would be proportionately increased—hence the British and Italian attitude that the troops on the spot are ample to deal with the situation.

Not only the Germans but also the Poles are coming to the viewpoint that an immediate settlement of the disputed area is most desirable. For, though from the Polish viewpoint Germany may eventually obtain a larger proportion of Upper Silesia than is considered just and fair by Poland, at the same time it is considered that opinion in Poland is coming to recognize that in the districts of Rybnik and Pless, they will have in their possession some of the richest coal areas in central Europe.

CANADIAN RAILWAY AGREEMENT LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Railway brotherhoods in western Canada may not now follow their original intention of applying for an injunction to restrain the Canadian National Railway from putting into effect a 12 per cent cut in wages, as the result of a statement from railway officials that the proposed reduction would be retroactive as from July 16, instead of July 1. The proposed appeal to the courts by the brotherhoods has not been wholly averted, but it is believed that an amicable agreement may be arrived at, as it seems possible, both sides concur in the Lomax act and submit the question to arbitration.

The announcement recently from E. A. Warren, general manager of the western lines of the Canadian National Railway, that the wage cut would be made effective July 1 for conductors, telegraphers, engineers, firemen, and clerks, precipitated the trouble. The brotherhoods accepted this in the nature of an ultimatum because they had failed to agree with the railway officials during the negotiations which preceded the announcement. Accordingly, they announced that if the railway attempted to enforce the reduction, an injunction would be applied for.

Mr. Warren, however, after conferring with E. J. Hungerford, vice-president of maintenance, made the announcement that the wage reduction would be effective as from July 16, and this, it is believed, will serve to placate the brotherhoods somewhat. Arrangements are being made to resume negotiations, and prospects are favorable that the matter will be submitted to a board of conciliation.

According to reports from western divisions to headquarters in Winnipeg, the thousands of employees on western lines are almost unanimously against the reduction of wages at present. A report that the railway had decided to retain two weeks' pay of each employee in order to put the reduction into effect has been denied by D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railway.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TO FRANCE UNYIELDING

Note Calls Attention to "Extraordinary Action" of France in Trying to Act Independently of the Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—A complete disagreement between Britain and Italy on the one hand and France on the other, regarding the question of sending troops to Upper Silesia, still continues. Lord Curzon's reply to the surprising French note of Wednesday has been received by Aristide Briand's cabinet and will be considered today. Apart from a recapitulation of the considerable length of the circumstances leading to the present situation, the British reply entirely disposes of the charge that Great Britain has in any way been setting itself against France and thereby strengthening Germany's attitude.

The note calls attention to the extraordinary action on the part of France in endeavoring to act independently of the Supreme Council in insisting upon the immediate dispatch of reinforcements. The note goes so far as to state that the British Government would find it not believe that the French note was the considered opinion of the French Government.

While the British note is of a perfectly friendly character and in marked contrast to the attitude displayed in the French note, it emphasizes that, according to reports received in London, there is no danger threatening the French troops in Upper Silesia, and thereby rendering reinforcements necessary.

Trouble Can Be Minimized

The proposal made by the allied high commission to reduce the area in Upper Silesia under discussion by immediately awarding to Poland such districts as Rybnik and Pless, which will undoubtedly in the long run go to the Poles, and giving over such areas as are unquestionably German to Germany, is considered a happy step toward a final solution of the problem. This proposal is supported by both Britain and Italy, as it is felt that by this means a peaceful settlement of the remainder of the disputed area could be accomplished without any fear whatsoever of interference by either side.

Furthermore, by this reduction of the area to be controlled by the allied troops, their strength and ability to contend with any disturbing factors would be proportionately increased—hence the British and Italian attitude that the troops on the spot are ample to deal with the situation.

Not only the Germans but also the Poles are coming to the viewpoint that an immediate settlement of the disputed area is most desirable. For, though from the Polish viewpoint Germany may eventually obtain a larger proportion of Upper Silesia than is considered just and fair by Poland, at the same time it is considered that opinion in Poland is coming to recognize that in the districts of Rybnik and Pless, they will have in their possession some of the richest coal areas in central Europe.

ULTRIOR PURPOSES AT WORK

All this is well known to the allied powers, and were there no ulterior purposes at work—due in main to the proximity of Germany to France—all would be plain sailing. The desire for a peaceful settlement is so strong on all sides that with unity of purpose among the Allies, there is nothing to stand in the way of an immediate disposal of the Upper Silesian question. Meantime Germany is not slow to take what advantage she can to increase the cleavage that has unfortunately arisen, and though Philip Berthelot's statement that French sovereignty, national honor and security demand the dispatch of French troops, as well as his argument that Britain did not wait for French approval to send ships to the Straits, hardly holds water, this does not prevent such statements being used to provide fuel for the political controversy.

In regard to Mr. Berthelot's contention, what has been pointed out is that whereas in one instance he was dealing with a treaty that has not been ratified (due in a great extent to the French support of the Kamalist demands) in the other case, not only is the treaty duly ratified, but the expenses of the allied troops are chargeable to the Province of Upper Silesia, which makes it all the more a case for the Supreme Council and not for any one or even two powers to decide.

France Considers Reply

Council of Ministers Confers on the British Answer to French Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Friday).—The impression is that there must be some small delay in convocation of the conference. This, it is explained, is due to other circumstances and not to Franco-British differences, which it is hoped will be adjusted. The British note was transmitted by Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador, this morning to Aristide Briand. It is voluminous, and does not bring a definite solution of the problem posed by the French Government. Its tone, however, is friendly, and while protesting against the attacks made in France against British diplomatists, notably Lord d'Abernon in Berlin, which are declared to be altogether unfounded, there is an attempt to find a modus vivendi.

What is anticipated is that provided the troops intended for the reinforcement of the allied forces in Upper Silesia are ready to leave for their destination on the first day of the session of the Supreme Council, now provisionally fixed for August 7 or

8, France will be satisfied. It is pointed out that the situation in Upper Silesia is not aggravated, and it may be considered sufficient. If the additional division is on the spot before the decision of the conference is announced. Technically it would thus be the Supreme Council which would give the order for an advance.

Berlin's Diplomatic Success

It would be understood that this is only an impression gathered by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, but it appears to represent the general sentiment expressed, and is likely to be confirmed by subsequent events. Both sides seek a compromise, and the French concession respecting a delay of the dispatch of the troops would be held not to be an abandonment of the issue hitherto held. What is essential, on the other hand, is that England should consent to identify herself with France in demanding facilities from Berlin for the transport of troops when required.

There is no desire to make the matter merely a personal point, but it is certainly felt that France would suffer some moral diminution were she to submit to the refusal to allow the passage, and that this diplomatic success of Berlin, were it to be permitted, would compromise the whole situation of France in respect of Germany. There have been British suggestions that action by France would be a return to the policy of Frankfurt of last year, when France took isolated measures, but the French viewpoint is perfectly easy to understand. It is that her soldiers are in some peril, and whatever may be the legal position under the Treaty she cannot be denied even by an ally the common right of protecting them.

Owing to the lateness of the hour when Mr. Briand's conversation with Lord Hardinge concluded, and the fact that the British note was not translated when the Premier appeared before the Council of Ministers at the Elysee, it was necessary to adjourn the meeting and to fix a second cabinet consultation at a later hour.

Count de Saint-Aulaire, the French Ambassador at London, crossed over to Paris, and today has an interview with Mr. Briand, explaining the British viewpoint.

Korfiyants Wants Troops

Wojciech Korfiyants, chief of the Polish insurrection, is still in Paris and has been interviewed. It is indisputable, he says, that the powers remain an early decision for everybody suffers from the prolonged uncertainty. Poland sees her economic embarrassment growing greater, and she cannot settle down until the question is settled. The people of Upper Silesia cannot live perpetually in a state of trouble, which results from indefinite waiting, and Germany also should know what she may expect. Indeed, the whole of Europe will be appeased when the problem is solved.

"The allied troops," he says, "are not strong enough at present to face the troubles which might be produced. It is important that they should be able to guard the frontiers, especially that which separates Upper Silesia from Germany. It is not, speaking generally, the Germans established in Silesia who cause the greatest disorders, it is the armed elements which come from the Reich."

"Therefore, it is necessary to close the frontiers when the moment for giving the decision arrives. A single supplementary division would probably suffice. We have confidence in the soldiers of all the Allies, and render homage to the British battalions, whose attitude has always been perfectly correct."

He adds that Count Stora's project and solution, which would give to the Germans and to the Poles immediately undisputed districts, is satisfactory, because it would tend to postpone a definitive solution, and the geographical situation is such that the workers on both sides of these provisional and fictitious frontiers would have to cross them continually. Conflicts would in that case be inevitable.

Germany Keenly Interested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The press and public here continue to watch very carefully the Anglo-French diplomatic duel regarding the Upper Silesian question. The report that France has suggested to the United States Government that it would be disposed to accept its mediation on Upper Silesia arouses enormous interest here. Several newspapers declare Germany would willingly accept an American decision on the vexed problem, although in official circles no great importance is attached to the report mentioned. As compared with the excitement which prevailed at the beginning of the week the public and press here are now quite calm.

COLUMBIA COURSE IN MARKETING OF FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Announcing the establishment of a research course in the marketing of food products, to be operated jointly under the auspices of Columbia University and the United States Government, Prof. Asher Hobson, of the department of economic agriculture of the university, stated that this was the first time such a course had been given in the history of economic inquiry. The need arose from the growing acuteness of the problem of food marketing in New York City.

OFFICIAL REMOVED FROM SHIP BOARD

Advertising Head of Merchant Marine, After Dismissal by Mr. Laaker, Says Friction Developed From the Very Outset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—What is back of the activities of Albert D. Laaker since he became chairman of the United States Shipping Board is a question being discussed in shipping and other circles here.

The board's action, under his chairmanship, in seeking nine board ships from the United States Mail Steamship Company was considered by many to be perhaps not more startling than Mr. Laaker's prompt revelation, as soon as he became chairman, of huge losses suffered by the board; or in other words, the apparent failure of government ownership of vessels.

A third and the most recent indication of Mr. Laaker's program is the dismissal of the man to whose ability as an advertising expert is said to be due much of the American people's present inclination toward a merchant navy. This man's advertising campaign was planned and, he believes, was executed, to bring home to the American public the present status and possibilities of the American merchant marine and the necessity of its support by the people.

Friction from Start

In the words of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Mr. Laaker's predecessor, Hermann Laue, who is now dismissed as advertising manager of the Board, was the man "who made America ship-minded." But now Mr. Laue's place has been offered to Mr. Brundage, formerly of the same firm of advertising agents, in Chicago, with which Mr. Laaker himself was formerly identified. A member of the advertising association which arranged the dinner, after which Mr. Laue learned of his dismissal, said yesterday that the new chairman had been in opposition to the advertising policy of Mr. Laue from the start. The opinion is advanced that private ownership of the nine seized ships may be the ultimate aim of the seizure and it is said that this can be judged by the action the Board takes with reference to the Mail company's offer to buy the ships outright.

"The first week that Mr. Laaker came to the Board, he asked me to take another position," says Mr. Laue. "I declined, told him I had a job to do with the Board, and preferred to see it through. Later I did offer my resignation but was requested to remain by five other members of the Board, including Admiral Benson. Then Mr. Laaker also asked me to remain."

Advertising Canceled

Mr. Laue said that one of the first things Mr. Laaker ordered him to do was to cancel all the advertising contracts. Mr. Laue thought this would be suicidal and would undermine public confidence in the board, but he sent out the cancellation orders. When protests against this action began to come in, Mr. Laue says Mr. Laaker explained that he had meant to suspend the contracts temporarily. Mr. Laue reports that Mr. Laaker, after the cancellations, announced that he had saved the government \$1,000,000; but Mr. Laue insisted cancellation saved nothing.

"Shipping Board advertising," he says, "estimated on a basis of cost and results, has been the cheapest and most economical advertising in years, according to reliable advertising men. The Hamburg-American Line before the war spent \$400,000 to advertise 100 ships and we spent \$200,000 to advertise 1700 ships."

At Mr. Laaker's request for an advertising survey, Mr. Laue says he presented a plan on which 132 of the best advertising men in the country had labored 15 months at a cost of \$700,000. He says Mr. Laaker insisted that the cost was \$50,000 and has rejected all the advertising plans presented by the agents and Mr. Laue, with scanty consideration.

Removal of the Mail Company-Shipping Board case from the state to federal court was followed by the company's announcement that it would move on August 4 to have it removed to the state court. Meanwhile the injunction protecting the nine ships from further seizure attempts by the board holds, and the George Washington is expected to sail under the company's flag next Wednesday.

PROTEST ON ACTION BY MEXICAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Protest against the action the United States Government in sending warships to Tampico has been made by the Federation of Railway Unions of Mexico in a message addressed to the American Socialist.

The message is in part as follows: "Resolved, That we, representatives of 35,000 Mexican railroad men belonging to the Confederation of Societies in the Service of the Mexican Railroads, protest with all our energy and decision before you, Brother Workers of the United States, against the attitude shown by the Government of the United States in sending men-of-war to the port of Tampico and thereby violating the sovereignty of the Mexican Republic."

"We protest, furthermore, with all our energy before all and every one of the societies of American workers of the United States against the attitude of the American Government, which has undoubtedly been influenced by the material interest of some petro-

leum companies. This attitude has provoked a tremendous conflict, which may evolve into a disastrous international war. We know that the people of America are not a war-loving people, but a peace-loving people, as we ourselves are. "We expect from our brothers, the workers of the United States, their unconditional and unanimous support in our attitude, which is dictated not only by our patriotism, but by all the noble, modern ideals which protect the integrity of man."

CHICAGO TAX RATE UP BY 43 PER CENT

City Civic Federation Reports Increases Due to Self-Interest of Public Employees—Medical Measures Are Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Tax increases reaching as high as 43 per cent in Chicago will be levied next year as a result of appropriations made by the last Legislature; these increases represent the power of 30,000 public employees, organized on the basis of self-interest, and would have amounted to 80 per cent except for the opposition of civic organizations.

This summary of the tax situation in this city and State is made by the Civic Federation of Chicago in a report issued here yesterday. "Tax payers," it said, "will have reason long to remember the activities of the Fifty-second Illinois General Assembly after they receive their tax bills next year."

Criticism of waste by the Board of Education in Chicago, which, despite an increased tax rate from \$1.20 to \$2.00, has been unable to raise the salaries of school-teachers, is a feature of the report.

It congratulates the citizens of the whole State upon the defeat in the Legislature of three medical bills, the first two for a maternity fund that would have cost the people \$1,550,000, and the third for the appointment of medical health commissioners that would have cost \$1,000,000.

Spoil in School Funds

"To sum up the school situation," said the report, "citizens in the future should be chary of endorsing without careful investigation any and all requests for enlarged taxing powers on the part of school authorities. American citizens, properly, are ready to make almost any sacrifice for the good of the public schools. With the growth of our communities, however, the budgets of these institutions have become so large as to appear an attractive field for spoil on the part of a certain class of politicians."

Political and medical demands and not public interest, were behind the two maternity bills, said the report. "Both were designed to levy a special tax upon the public to give free medical and nursing care to all maternity cases, regardless of the financial or social condition of the beneficiary, and were defeated with the greatest difficulty, first, because of a wave of false sentiment stirred up for them among some of the women's organizations, and second, because of the argument that Congress soon would enact the so-called Sheppard-Towner bill granting federal subsidies to states having similar legislation, and that Illinois ought to be in position to dip into the federal pot. It should be stated that the interest of the local women's organizations seemed to wane as the political demand for the bills increased."

Defeat of Health Bill

"Sorely needed maternity and child welfare cases can receive proper charitable attention, private or public, without such general pauperizing legislation."

"Citizens of the whole State are to be congratulated upon the defeat of Senate Bill Number 294, which by establishing a county health commissioner in each county with a complete staff would have set up a piece of state political machinery that would have accomplished nothing that cannot be accomplished through existing agencies."

"The Civic Federation aroused the interest of the state association of county supervisors and county clerks because the measure would have cast a heavy additional burden upon all county corporate funds."

Milk Price Is Increased

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Announcement was received here yesterday from the New England Milk Pro-

LOWER PRICE FOR MILK IS POSSIBLE

State Commission Assures City Council of Boston That the Supply Could Be Marketed Cheaper—Increase Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Milk can be marketed to the consumer at a price of about 10 cents a quart if city authorities will cooperate with producers and distributors, declared the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life yesterday in replying to a request for information from the City Council of the city of Boston. At the same time announcement was received in Springfield, Massachusetts, from the New England Milk Producers Association that an increase of 1 cent per quart in the wholesale milk price would be effective August 1. Retailers say that this increase means a price of 16 cents to the consumer.

Reviewing the situation, the commission points out that Boston receives 90 per cent of its milk supply from outside of Massachusetts, and that the farmers of the State are no longer competitive factors in the Boston market. The New England Milk Producers Association, the commission says, is the means through which farmers contract with local distributors "on the basis of surplus" and "surplus" milk. Figures are given showing that the prevailing price paid to the farmer for "fresh" milk is 6 1/2 cents a quart, the average cost of transportation to Boston 1 1/2 cents and the distribution charge for bottling and distributing 7 cents.

"The so-called surplus milk," the commission says, "is manufactured by the distributor or sold by him to creameries, condensaries, butter and cheese manufacturers, at a price which nets the farmer about one-half the amount he receives for the fresh product. This lowers the average price which the farmer receives for his total output to a very low figure, when the surplus milk is not absorbed by the consumer."

Stocks on Hand

"According to the reports of the United States Bureau of Markets, the stocks of condensed and evaporated milk continue to pile up in this country, in spite of the increased domestic demand for it occasioned by the high price of the fresh product. New York City has met the problem of the high retail price of this essential food by a method of distribution which results in a material saving to the people of that city. We are advised by the Health Commissioner of New York that practically 90 per cent of all the milk sold in that city is in bulk at the cost of 10 cents per quart to the householders."

The commission adds that reports show that the lower price of milk has allowed greater milk consumption by children. Pointing to attached tables of comparative prices of milk in various cities the communication shows that delivered milk is being sold at prices "varying from 11 cents to 14 cents per quart in the principal cities of the east and middle west, and for from 10 cents to 14 cents in some communities of this Commonwealth. In one city, it is asserted, the price is as low as seven cents per quart undelivered."

Less Manipulation

"The commission believes," the reply of the council continues, "that great benefit can be derived by the farmer, distributor and the consumer, if the law of supply and demand had more effect upon the price of fresh milk to the people. The farming industry should receive encouragement and all the assistance possible, but with the vast quantities of surplus milk piling up each month the consumer naturally expects to receive lower rather than higher prices. The consumption of fresh milk should be increased, resulting in a corresponding increase of revenue to the farmer, yet with lower prices to the consumer."

"The commission believes that the City of Boston, through its Health Department cooperating with the distributors and producers, can probably simplify the method of distribution of this vital food for its inhabitants, with the result that the thrifty and needy householders will be able to obtain a supply of good, pure and sustaining milk for about 10 cents per quart."

Milk Price Is Increased

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Announcement was received here yesterday from the New England Milk Pro-

ducers Association in Boston of a one cent increase in wholesale milk prices effective August 1, which means, retail dealers say, that the price to the consumer will go from 15 to 16 cents. The proprietor of a chain of stores announced that his price would remain at 11 cents. He handles 10,000 quarts daily without deliveries.

WRITS SERVED ON BRITISH GENERALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—The Master of the Rolls here has issued a writ of attachment against General Sir Nevil Macready, Major-General Strickland, Brigadier-General Cameron and the Governor of Lincolnton prisons for refusing to obey his order, issued last Wednesday, to produce the prisoners, Joseph Egan and Patrick Higgins, today in court. Sergeant Hanna for the Crown announced today in court that the Crown does not propose to produce these men pending the result of similar appeal cases now under consideration, but said their execution would be stayed. The Master of the Rolls, responding, declared such action to be an attempt to resist a writ of Habeas Corpus of that court by force of arms, and, if such was the case, the days of red rule and breaking up of the laws had come.

TEACHERS OF EMPIRE ON WAY TO TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. TORONTO, Ontario.—Two hundred teachers from all parts of the British Empire, representative of the leading seats of learning, are rushing to Toronto to participate in the Imperial Conference of Teachers Associations, which is to be held in the city, August 10 to 13, at the invitation of the Minister of Education and the government of Ontario. The first imperial conference of teachers was held in London, England, in 1912. The Toronto conference was fixed for 1914, but on account of the great war was delayed until this year. Each Canadian educational association, teachers, trustees or general, of dominion or provincial scope is entitled to two official delegates.

Following the conference the delegates will visit Niagara Falls and will inspect the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's great construction work at the Chippewa canal. They will also visit the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

TIOGA PASS OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SANTA BARBARA, California.—Tioga Pass, which takes the motorist to a height of 9841 feet above sea level, is now open to travel. Many Santa Barbara motorists are taking that forty route now, on the way to Yosemite, in order to see the grandeur of the High Sierra from Mount Whitney.



A Fresh Shipment of

Pin Stripe Silk Waists 7.50

WOMEN who wear them know that The Shepard Stores is The one place where these waists are kept consistently in stock to oblige the discriminating customers who call for them.

They are made the regulation way with collar that may be worn either high or low, tucks down the front and silk covered buttons.

The colors are gray, and blue with the black pin stripes. All sizes.

Water Street, Second Floor

The Shepard Stores BOSTON

E. E. GRAY COMPANY

All Under One Roof

This includes everything you want in Meats—Groceries—Delicatessen—Bakery—Dairy Products—Fresh Vegetables and Fruit—also the better Canned Goods—Kitchen Ware.

Our aim is to make it

Convenient for You

to trade with us—if you come in your auto, we will put the goods in your car; if you come by trolley, your purchase will be handed to you in a convenient package to carry; if you telephone or mail your order, it will be executed thoughtfully by a special department.

We give you quality of merchandise on a cash-and-carry basis.

E. E. GRAY CO.

WHOLESALE THE PROMISE IS FULFILLED

HANOVER, UPHOLSTERY AND BLACKSTONE STS., BOSTON

Directly opposite Union, Friend and Haymarket Sts., Subway Station

We operate 25 branch stores in Boston and suburbs

We prepare express charges in Greater Boston on orders for \$1.00 or over. We prepare freight charges on any freight station within 10 miles of Boston on orders for \$1.00 or over, and to any freight station in New England on orders for \$2.00 or over.



With a few words of random thought, as you look at random.

Windows

One of the troubles—according to some people—with dictionaries and encyclopedias is their almost complete preoccupation with facts. Of course, these people admit facts are essential things, and it is necessary to record them, but the man who seeks complete freedom to review his subject must beware, they insist, alike of the encyclopedia and the dictionary. Now we dissent from this opinion entirely. We maintain that, so far from cramping imagination, the dictionary and the encyclopedia arouse it strangely, at every turn. We would even put the matter more strongly, and insist that, no matter what a man is preparing to say on any subject, if he will but look up the "key word" in a dictionary he will be in serious danger, before he is half way through with the definition, of following an entirely different path to that which he originally mapped out for himself.

In the case of windows, for instance, one has to exercise considerable effort not to be led astray and enticed by such compounds as "window-martin" and "window-east," to mention only a couple, taken at random out of many. We do not, however, propose to be enticed or led astray, not even by window-martin, but to adhere strictly to our subject.

About the Window Tax

As to "the window tax," our reason for avoiding it is not so much because our eyes happened to light upon it in the dictionary, as because we are convinced that for anyone who desires to write shortly and to the point on the subject of windows, the story of the window tax is simply a snare. It is clearly impossible to touch upon a question which exercised the patience of the British taxpayer for more than one hundred and fifty years; which must have been discussed, with varying degrees of earnestness, at some time or other, in every house in the land.

And the Talk It Occasioned

Think of the family councils it must have occasioned after each successive rise—it was increased no fewer than six times between 1747 and 1803—and of the orders which subsequently issued to the local builder to come forth with his bricks and his mortar, his trowel and line and build up yet another window. The window tax came to be an almost exacting 70 years ago, and the building up of windows, as a means of evading it, had probably ceased several decades before that, yet it is impossible to travel far along the highways or byways of England, or through the streets of the old towns and villages without being reminded of the window tax. Built-up windows are still to be seen in all directions, each one with a history behind it which, in the hands of a Mrs. Gaskell, for instance, might be made of an absorbing interest as anything in Cranford.

Really a Question of Expression

But enough! What we chiefly set out to remark upon was not the history of windows or their vicissitudes, but their expressions. Just here, we are conscious of a murmur of dissent. We are not surprised. We recall, some years ago, setting out with a friend for a long walk across country. It was in England, and we spoke of our adventures as a tramp. In North America it would, of course, be called a hike. We have often thought that just compromise would be a "trike" which would, no doubt, in process of time, be derived from the etymologists from the Dutch "trek," and so be accorded an honored place in the language. But about this particular walk, it was through the tall country of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Miles of narrow ribbon road, no better than a sheep track lay behind us; miles more lay ahead of us, whilst, all around, were the fells, rolling away, fold on fold, to the skyline. Houses were few and far between, but, every now and again, we came upon them, low-set and flat-roofed, sturdy, independent-looking houses, which seemed to know the way of the prevailing wind, and to set their backs to it.

How It Failed of Conviction

So it came about as we turned the shoulder of a hill we saw, half a mile or so up the road, on some rising ground, one of these houses. From our companion it evoked no comment, but from us it straightway drew the remark: "Gracious, look at the expression of that house!"

"Expression," remarked our companion uninterestedly, "expression, what do you mean?"

"Why," we replied, "surely you see the delightfully alluring way it is looking at us, entirely unchanging, but full of a mild surprise." He evidently was not quick on the up take, so we patiently explained to him, how the face, certain, drawn in a certain way, across the two little windows, on either side of the front door, formed

the eyes; how the door itself was the nose; how the mouth was left to the imagination, and how the whole effect was surely as we had averred. He was not convinced, declared that our imagination must be peculiarly vivid, and offered us little encouragement to dwell upon the subject.

But Was None the Less True

Yet we were surely right. We could have told him of numberless houses with expressions just as clearly portrayed as this one; we could have pointed out how the expression changed from day to day as the curtains were drawn this way and that; and we could have surely convinced him that to a Rackham or a Tennyson the matter would have presented no difficulties at all. But then the expression of windows or houses is like the woman in the moon, you either see her or you don't see her, but once you have seen her you cannot fail to see her ever again.

VICTORIAN WOMEN WRITERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Lady Gilbert, who wrote her strange, fantastic Irish romances under her maiden name of Rosa Mulholland, was perhaps the last of the group of Victorian women writers. The books of Miss Thackeray (afterward Lady Ritchie), Miss Yonge, Mrs. Walford, and Mrs. Ewing, remain a notable estate in the heritage of English letters. Of another kind were George Eliot, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Braddon, Rhoda Broughton, and the tremendous Ouida—to name but these. But these gifted women wrote not for young people.

The group, among whom one might venture to assign primacy to Miss Thackeray, wrote for girls and young women, and they wrote exceedingly well. They were of a sweet and high nature, loving the simple things which girls love; inspired with enthusiasm for honest friendship, the domestic affections, the home, the family, the schoolroom fire and the flowers in the garden.

They wrote to instruct as well as to entertain. Certainly Miss Yonge never failed to inculcate a moral. But with all her piety, she owned a gift of romance, and her work was touched with poetry.

Mrs. Ewing, alone among her contemporaries, possessed a particular appreciation of soldiers, and the ring and stir of arms. She knew something of that plain and noble character of the British soldier, which Mr. John Fortescue, the historian of the British Army, has named with so fine a feeling. Mrs. Ewing saw too, the child's instant recognition of his worth; and so her brave little stories were read wherever the world over, British soldiers went at sunset and at dawn.

Mrs. Walford treated of the home and the adventures of the heart; stately, sensible good-humored stories, as jolly today as when they were written; but depicting a society very different from that of today. In Queen Victoria's earlier reign, the ideal of the English home attained its apotheosis.

The charming works of Miss Thackeray are of another class. She grew up in the world of society, sharing her father's work and her father's friends. Her style has much of Thackeray's wonderful ease. He used often to dictate to her parts of the novel on which he was at work. In the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, are manuscripts in which Miss Thackeray's hand appears upon many consecutive pages, clear and rather large. There are very few corrections, either in the dictated passages or in her father's precise, small script. Miss Thackeray, bred as she was in the great world, and reared everywhere, did not write of society, save in her delightful books of reminiscences, in which there is never an ungracious word nor an unkind reflection. She wrote tender and melancholy stories, of which "Colonel Dymond" is perhaps the best.

Miss Thackeray, despite many difficulties, was always writing, and always made a small annual income from her works. She married Richmond (afterward Sir Richmond) Ritchie, Lady Ritchie, and Lady Ritchie alone, could have written the life of William MacKee Thackeray, had he not forbidden the task. To the "Gold Pen" collected the editor of her father's works, Lady Ritchie contributed prefaces, written with tact and skill, which deftly indicate in what circumstances each book was written. In her volumes of essays, her delicate sketches of the many notable persons whom she knew are masterpieces of their kind.

Lady Ritchie possessed all her father's immense beneficence of heart. Thackeray would—and did—risk his whole fortune to save a friend, and toiled his life long to leave his children the same modest patrimony with which he himself had been endowed. Although Thackeray's daughter was gifted with all his shrewd perception and his indomitable sincerity, she retained throughout all vicissitudes an unflinching sweetness of temper and a serene devotion to beautiful things.

Lady Ritchie saw the splendor of the great Queen's reign, of William Morris and Rossetti and Millais, and the smiling countryside scarce marred by railways, and London, when she walked through green fields from Kensington to Earl's Court, and France and Germany and Italy, when every one could travel happily; and she held the world change and darker with the coming of the great war.

Anne Thackeray Ritchie lives in the memories of those who knew her, most notable and gracious among Victorian women; and her books, charming like a grave melody played in tune, tell of honor and love and courage, of gay and gentle people, and of the good which is found in all men and women.

MACDOWELLISM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A craftsman invariably desires to work under ideal conditions. It is no secret that a writer has what, for want of a better term, I shall call his "off hours." Personally I have had "off hours" which have extended themselves into days and sometimes into months; and I have started all manner of methods to get my muse back to working conditions and find my "house of dreams untold" wherein I could do my best work. For a long time I suspected that my particular trouble was the need of right environment or atmosphere. It seemed so obvious that if I wanted to write upon a woody theme, I ought to go into a wood. If I had to write of the west, or of high life above or below stairs, I had no alternative but to transfer myself at once to those appropriate milieu.

However, I soon found that environment was not everything. I might gather, but I could not assimilate and give forth the material I had collected in its right and convincing form except through the medium of the individual studio.

The individual studio must always be the one spot where an artist perfects his art. He may collect his ingredients from the top of a bus or

reproduced various art and craft tendencies which had appealed to him. Thus Kutch silverware is well known all over India for its beauty, and it is, of course, extensively copied.

Kutch mainly relies for its prosperity on its agriculture, which is largely cotton, and to a lesser degree, corn and fodder. In addition to agriculture, some of the handicrafts, including embroidery, are practiced, but apart from one school in the capital maintained by the Maharao, there is not much technical education. The standards of intelligence is high, though, all things considered, partly because the Kutch inhabitant travels widely all over India and thus acquires breadth of view. From what has been said it will be gathered that the country though prosperous is not particularly wealthy.

Although there are never more than a half a dozen Europeans in residence in Kutch, life to them is not unpleasant. There is excellent riding, plenty of lawn tennis, motoring over the 800 miles of road which have already been built, and driving in vehicles almost anywhere. Indeed it is one of the curiosities of the country that like the South African veldt there is much of it which can be crossed at any time in a carriage. The elementary necessities of life are easily obtainable in the district, though other European requirements have to be brought up from Bombay. Normally this is easy, but sometimes when the monsoon is blowing, communication between the island and the mainland is difficult and even the mail may be delayed several days.

If relative isolation is no drawback, then the Europeans have little to complain of although they live amid a civilization which western influences in these days have barely touched. The Maharao is both enterprising and enlightened, and his two grown-up sons are well versed in western ways, and have always taken part in the small social life which exists. Kutch will, however, never play a big rôle in India, mainly because it lies largely off the main current of progress. Perhaps this is all to its advantage, and at any rate the people do not suffer, for though not a wealthy community, they seem universally contented.

Kutch is only about 7600 square miles in extent with a total population of about 800,000. It is because of its inaccessibility that so few Europeans ever visit it. There are two ways of reaching it, either by sea from Karachi on the north or from Bombay on the south, the port of call being Mandavi. To reach it by land it is necessary to make a long journey from Bombay by way of Ahmedabad; after several changes, the traveler reaches a shore due south of Tuna in Kutch, whence a ferry runs daily backward and forward. Tuna is the head of the little railway which was built about 20 years ago to Bhuj the capital—pronounced Booh.

Perhaps the visitor who sails along the coast does not at first appreciate the attractiveness of the island, for its banks are low lying and flat and it is only as one moves eastward that hills begin to be seen. Further north there are also hills which stand out to the height of about 1400 feet in the more or less dried up Runn.

The journey from Tuna to the capital gives one a fair idea of the country. As the train on its little narrow gauge railway winds its way into the interior, it passes through desert or arable land round the eastern end of the ranges of the Southern Hills until at last, after 40 miles, one sees in the midst of a wide plain surrounded by hills the capital of this little state.

The town is picturesquely situated, partly because it is well wooded owing to the planting of trees by the inhabitants owning wells and partly to a very large sheet of water on one side of the city which is full in the rainy season, but more or less dried up when there are no rains. Over all the house towers the Palaces with the Dewan or Durbar Hall.

On closer inspection Bhuj maintains its atmosphere of romance, though it may lose something from the point of view of the modern apostle of sanitation. The houses are old-fashioned, and constructed on the usual Indian lines, while the streets are so narrow that one cart can hardly pass another. Where the houses jut out at the corner it is not easy for even one cart to pass at all. This little community of 20,000 people lives, like many in the other little towns or villages, in completely walled inclosures. Civilization has not affected the configuration of the town, and the walls are in an excellent state of preservation, while some of the gateways are attractively ornamented in a way showing distinct signs of Dutch influence. Foreign influence indeed seems to have variously affected the general life of the community and dates from about the middle of the eighteenth century when a Dutch traveler to Europe brought back and

reproduced various art and craft tendencies which had appealed to him. Thus Kutch silverware is well known all over India for its beauty, and it is, of course, extensively copied.

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IN UNKNOWN INDIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is very little of India to which the adjective "unknown" can still be applied, but here and there portions exist which few Europeans have ever visited. Such is the district of Kutch represented at the imperial conference by the Maharao. In any map of India, Kutch is always represented as an island with the sea colored a deep blue and nothing to show that all its shores are not peacefully lapped by the water just as in the case of Ceylon. These maps will tell you, if you look at the northwest part of the Indian peninsula, that on its south and southwest, the island faces the sea, but on the north, there is what is called the Great Runn of Kutch, and on the east the Little Runn. As a matter of fact, the Great Runn—runn being derived from the Sanskrit word for really brackish marsh, practically dry in the



The log cabin in the woods at Peterboro where MacDowell composed

down in a coal mine; he may find it in the "movies" or while gliding in an aeroplane five thousand feet above the earth. But he must eventually return to the solitary cell to think his thoughts and dream his dreams.

And that is where MacDowellism comes in.

Edward MacDowell, the American composer, had searched, like so many others, for his "cell," but in vain. He had lived in the city, enduring its accompaniments of noise and rush. He had found, as most craftsmen find out sooner or later, that the home in a city is no suitable workshop, that the wheels of a household cannot be adjusted merely to accommodate the needs of one member. The artist may have to flee from one sorry makeshift to another, boarding houses, summer hotels, and of course that most distracting and impossible of places for a craftsman, a public library.

It was in a log cabin that Edward MacDowell found his true workshop; a log cabin that he had built in the deep woods close to an old farm which he had bought at Peterboro, New Hampshire. After that his dearest wish was to communicate his find to others. He knew that there was nothing more broadening to the worker in one art than affiliation with workers in other arts. Out of that vision grew the MacDowell Art Colony, where the "log cabin" multiplied reigns supreme.

The "Colony" does not imply a paradox. The workers are isolated, but after the day's work is done, the inner communion is over, after the MS. has been read and re-read, then the Bohemia of the artist begins. Craftsmen meet craftsmen, kind meets its kind, or like seeks literary solace from unlike. The artist, as I have hinted, is the loneliest man on earth. If you did but know it, he is only on nodding acquaintance with the average man. He can tell his inner thoughts to no one with any hope of being really understood. If he tell them to the moon, who is about as likely and appropriate a listener as he can find, he is in danger of being arrested. If he buttonholes the first person he meets and pours out the beautiful ideas that have come to him within the last 24 hours, as often he feels like doing, the act is liable to be construed by the one accosted as a form of assault and battery. In the "Colony," however, the poets, dramatists, novelists, composers, painters, sculptors—all men and women who have some fine achievement to their credit—have much in common. They are on terms of artistic equality and camaraderie with him.

People do not recognize the social significance of creative art. Idealism is shockingly misunderstood, when Tom, Dick and Harry ought to realize that it is of practical import both to art and politics. Neither do people understand that the working of an artist in solitude is not loafing. His stimulus is mostly from within. He can see him, under MacDowellism, working like a navvy in his isolated workshop in the Peterboro woods, getting up at sunrise and walking up and down those silent pine groves like another Plato, thinking, thinking, thinking, and thus working out the precious best that is in him. His wage is more likely than not to be "a divine discontent." That is his privilege. With-

MacDowellism

MacDowellism

MacDowellism

THE WINDMILL MAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The house was small and square and very neat in its dusky silver-gray boards. A patch of lawn, carefully trimmed and meticulously punctuated by two round plots of gold flowers, rolled toward the glistening road. The companion touch of gaiety to the gold flowers was a small brass knocker, polished to the point of splendor.

To a person approaching in either direction along the road there was first of all a sense of motion about the house. And yet there was not a human thing in sight, only a soot-colored cat asleep by one of the flower plots. Then one saw what it was. Several rows of flimsy shelves held dozens of windmills, gayly painted things of red and green and blue and white, fashioned with a quaint humor, all whirling with the slightest puff of capricious wind. There were grinning little sailor boys cut out of wood, swinging white wooden paddles in either hand with a ridiculous dexterity. There were proud macaws and parrots, painted vivid crimson or indigo or orange, teetering lightly on cunningly fashioned claws which clung to the railing. Large windmills, small ones, some plain, some intricate, toys and those designed for attachment as businesslike weather vanes to the crests of houses or barns, all spun their varicolored fans in a whirl against the silver-gray house.

One had to find out about them. Where in the world could there be people enough to make such lavish fashioning of windmills profitable? The soot-colored cat opened one jade-green eye, rubbed a soft paw over the delicate nose and tucked his head at a new angle.

I went up the little flagged walk, feeling the fanning of the whirling things against my face. I lifted the knocker. At once the door was flung open. "Hello. Come to look at my windmills!" It was a little breath-taking, this sudden and informal welcome. I dare say that's the way with people on Cape Cod. Either they're all for you at once or not at all, ever. But the man was not the sort of person you'd expect to be keeping

ing a vast family of windmills beside the road, or to be booming "Hello!" at utter strangers. He was tall and thin. A blue cotton shirt gave the illusion of billowing about his figure and the open collar sprang away from a bronzed neck. Khaki trousers which had evidently done valiant service were still at it.

I stepped off the low step with the man close at my heels. The eagle eyes rested on me with a trace of humor not reflected in the straight, uncompromising mouth. "What kind of windmills do you like? Are you serious or frivolous?" It is startling to be asked a question like that, for the answer must consider many things, but of course in an instant I knew it applied to whether I wished the windmill for serious, windmill reasons, or just for a toy. As a matter of fact up to that moment I hadn't realized that I wanted any at all, but with his eyes on me I knew that of course I did. I thought of a Small Person waiting for me to come home, waiting in the midst of a clutter of toys from which the newness had worn off, waiting with the calm inquiry as of inalienable right, "Something for me, please?" And I said, "Why—yes—a toy, I think. A very pretty one, with red and white on it. And perhaps a bird, too."

The tall man turned aside for a moment. "Well, Caesar, don't you see we have a guest? Come—come. . . . The tone was peremptory, as one uses with a child caught in a deplorable lapse of manners. The soot-colored cat rose, indolently flexing a magnificent back, blinking the jade eyes and surveying me with a look which could only come from a long line of proud ancestors. Then he stepped majestically to my side. He looked up at me with a slight murmur so that I knew he meant to conduct me upon this search for the red and white windmill, and possibly the bird.

The man took his place at my other hand. We three walked about, stopping here and there to discuss an unusual bit of woodcutting. Caesar remained softly present, sleek, reverently hospitable, shining tail waving gently. Once he cast a longing eye at a toad hopping briskly about a few feet away. But tradition is strong and one does not desert guests evidently. We found a red and white windmill and it became mine after the exchange of a few coins. We also found a very excellent parrot gay with futuristic coloring. There was no talk of wrapping either in paper. Evidently the man never dreamed of such a thing. They were things of beauty not to be shrouded in paper.

The tall man and I talked of many things: of how he came to build windmills for a still trade; the increasing value of silver-gray houses; winter on the wind-swept distances of the Cape; what he thought of the League of Nations and disarmament. We did not agree. He made me feel as if I were altogether wrong. Then we discussed a poem which recently appeared in The Bookman. We talked of Caesar and his feudal temperament. We talked of the head spot in the road a quarter mile away.

"Well, come again. Bring your friends. Show 'em my windmills. I'm always here. Caesar and I never go away." The eagle eyes held again that suggestion of humor and the thin line of the mouth was straight. Caesar lifted one silken paw in a gesture of dignified farewell. I tucked the red and white windmill under my arm, and the alert-looking parrot, and carried them to the car. I wished the Small Person could have seen them all.

The man stood on the doorstep a moment, sun glinting in the shock of ruddy hair. Then he waved once and was gone. Caesar settled himself by the plot of gold flowers and was instantly asleep.

Behind the blurring whirl of windmills the brass knocker shone.

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NAVAL INSIGNIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Arm insignia are given not only the sailors and marines, but all men in the United States Navy performing special duties to distinguish their calling and rank. The government has never taken into consideration the fact that the public would like to be taken into the secret. The consequence is that the men who have been honored with the distinguishing marks—and it is only the novices who have not a mark of some kind—must be prepared while on shore leave to answer the questions of the curious.

The insignia are, however, simple enough when understood. A symbol of some sort is used to distinguish the man's following. For instance, a chief yeoman has two crossed keys on his coat sleeve, signifying that he has the keys to the stores and is a clerk on board the ship. An eagle appears over every mark and there are qualifying stripes under the symbols to show whether the man is first-class, second-class, or third-class. If he is of the latter rank he has only one stripe. If he is a chief petty officer he wears connecting lines between the curved line under the eagle and the stripes. Otherwise he simply wears the eagle and the stripes.

This is true with all men. In some instances, however, the stripes under the symbols typify the man's distinctive office. For instance, a machinist of the first class wears three stripes. A water tender has the same mark under a propeller. A man with two stripes is either an oiler or a machinist's mate.

A man with two crossed quills is a pay clerk. A turbot with a gun signifies that the wearer is a turbot captain. A globe means the man is an electrician. A carpenter has two hatchets. A crescent is worn by a commissary's steward. A quartermaster in the navy wears a wheel, while the man with the same distinction in the Marine Corps has crossed quills for his insignia.

Many of the naval men also wear a single stripe across the shoulder. Those who wear red belong to the engineer corps. If a man with red stripes has one white stripe on his cuff he is a "bosun's passer"; if two he is a second-class fireman, and if three a third-class fireman.

The deck forces wear a white stripe across the shoulder. If a man has two stripes on his cuff he is an ordinary seaman; if three, a seaman, and a single stripe means he is an apprentice or landsman.

All the petty officers wear blue rating on the white clothes and red on the blue. A man who has won three successive medals for good conduct is permitted to wear gold. Those who are in the "special" or the "honorary" branch wear their ratings on the left arm, and the seaman wear theirs on the right. Enlistment stripes are also worn, one for each four years. Chief petty officers, besides having the connecting lines over their insignia, also wear brass buttons on their coats.

The marine insignia are slightly different. In the first place the markings are in gold and therefore much brighter and more noticeable. This is true only of the dress uniforms. With the khaki clothes, the men wear field chevrons of narrow marks. A marine corporal has two stripes and a sergeant three stripes. A first sergeant has a diamond under his stripes and a sergeant major has additional stripes under the diamond. A gunnery sergeant has a leaf and an acorn under his stripes; a quartermaster sergeant has quills; a drummer has crossed sticks and a trumpet crossed bugles. Officers in the Marine Corps have their insignia on both arms.

The Friendly Glow

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EFFORT TO HASTEN
REVENUE MEASURE

President Harding Outlines Program of Legislation—House May Take Recession—Tariff and Tax Bills May Be Combined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Public hearings on the Administration's tax revenue bill having closed, Republican leaders of the House yesterday conferred on the possibility of taking a recess late next month so as to afford Senate committees an uninterrupted opportunity which President Harding regards as essential if they are to get rid of work accumulated during the session.

President Harding is no longer insistent that the revenue bill be passed to the House by August 6. He realizes that this would be an utter impossibility. After conference with his Republican leaders he is now of the opinion that the House should be able to review by August 15 at the latest.

It is the President's desire that the bill, the \$135,000,000 appropriation for the Shipping Board, and the bill for refunding the indebtedness of the railways be passed with as much speed as possible. He has been assured by members of the Ways and Means Committee that the tax bill would be reported to the House on August 15, and that five days perhaps would be allotted for its passage. This would leave an additional five days for action on the Shipping Board's request and legislation affecting the carriers, along with some minor bills which would be passed upon in the meantime.

Recess for Committee

President Harding also said that an August recess was necessary if senators are to be given time in which to dispose of urgent committee work. Numerous complaints have been received, he said, because much important legislation is far behind.

Whatever may be the plans of the President, any undue haste in reporting out the tax bill would be very much against the wishes of Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He said it was all "bunglers" to talk about framing a three or four billion dollar bill in a week's time. The committee, he insisted yesterday, should go slowly and carefully in reporting the bill to the House, and should treat the matter with due consideration.

Reports that the tariff bill would give place to the revenue bill in the Senate, and that possibly the two measures would be combined in a single bill, are equally disastrous to Fordney's position. He expressed his opinion that the bill, as it is now, is a "mess" and that it is "a long way from being considered now behind closed doors, and the committee will 'take its own time' in reporting it."

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are scheduled to appear before the committee Monday. Their conference with the committee probably will take several days. The Administration's estimate of the bill, Mr. Fordney indicated, would prove a troublesome matter. Other experts of the Treasury Department will be called in later for advice.

Combination Opposed

Mr. Fordney, however, will meet with opposition in the Ways and Means Committee if he opposes combining the tariff and revenue bills. John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, a member of the committee, in a statement yesterday declared for the consolidation.

"By the time the revenue bill reaches the Senate the tariff bill should be well on its way to completion in that body," said Mr. Tilson. "There would be no difficulty in adding to the tariff bill so that when finished in the Senate it would all come back to the House in one measure. Such a program would be in line with the budget plan. To divide up revenue legislation into different bills is like a general dividing his forces and thus permitting his army to be defeated in detail rather than keeping it together in one solid force."

During the conference between House leaders it developed that the White House dinner on Thursday night had the effect of bringing about a desire on the part of all to cooperate with the President as far as possible in putting through his program with the least delay. There are obstacles in the way admittedly, however, and Republican leaders cannot forecast the amount of opposition they will confront from their "enemies" on the other side of the chamber.

Hasty Action Rejected

The Democrats are prepared to resist hasty action on the revenue bill, and Chairman Fordney at present is in a mood that is likely to be an impediment in the way of fast progress.

A vigorous fight is going to center in the excess profits tax, whether incorporated in the revenue bill or left out of it. Mr. Fordney would not indicate what the committee would do, but it is probable that the agricultural element of the south and west will throw as many obstacles as possible in the way of the bill unless it is written into the law.

The National Manufacturers Association asked the Ways and Means Committee yesterday at the closing of the hearings, to repeal the excess profits tax, the surtax bracket above 25 per cent, and excise taxes founded on war conditions. Opposition was expressed to any increase in the present normal tax on corporate incomes.

PACKERS BILL AGREED UPON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agreement has been reached by conferees on the packer regulation bill, which was passed by the Senate

several weeks ago and since has been in conference for compromise of differences. The Senate conferees were said to have needed from their amendment to compel uniform bookkeeping by the packers, but other details of the agreement were not disclosed.

PERU'S CENTENARY
OBSERVED AT LIMA

LIMA, Peru—The address of Alfred Douglas, head of the special United States mission to the celebration in honor of the centenary of Peruvian independence, was a feature of the banquet given on Thursday night for the foreign envoys by President Leguia.

Mr. Douglas said he had come to Peru to attest the sincere regard which had existed between the two countries for a century. He referred to the fact that the English colonies in North America were the first of the western hemisphere to declare and maintain political independence of the Old World, while Peru, as the seat of royal power in America, was the last to declare its independence of Spain. Time, he said, has removed all feeling of animosity between the United States and the mother country, and likewise had healed the wounds of revolution between Peru and Spain.

Other speakers were the American Ambassador, William E. Gonzales; the Peruvian Foreign Minister, and Prof. Alberto Salomon. President Leguia, in a toast to the foreign nations, referred to the United States as exemplifying "The New Spirit of Democracy."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The centenary of Peruvian independence was celebrated on Tuesday, the government having decreed the day a holiday. Newspapers gave over much space to good wishes to Peru. Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps visited the Peruvian legation during the day and the Peruvian minister gave a ball at which President Pessoa and members of the government and diplomats were present.

WORK RESUMED ON
BIG RAILROAD YARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island, News Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Work has been resumed on the new \$3,000,000 freight yard for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad here. The yard was started before the United States entered the war and the federal railroad administration, realizing the need of the yard, tried to complete it, but a few months ago the work was stopped because of lack of funds. Now, it is announced, money is available for the remaining unfinished half of the work.

The yard is to be the second largest in New England. Extensive excavating and grading is required in the new yard, which is built as a freight terminal for classification purposes largely and is a gravity type of yard. Cars are switched into central positions and then by force of gravity run down inclined tracks to the sections where they are to be classified. The freight terminal, when completed, according to engineers, will be one of the most modern in the world.

SOVIET RUSSIA BUYS
FLOUR AND TANK CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The American Producers Export Corporation announced yesterday purchase through a London branch, and for the Russian Soviet Government, of more than 5000 tons of flour from mills in this State and the middle west, the first cargo of which will leave tomorrow for Petrograd on the Norwegian steamship Storaker.

W. H. Woodin, president of the American Car and Foundry Company, reports closing a contract in Canada for delivering 500 tank cars for the Soviet Government for hauling oil from Siberia.

NAVY PREPARES TO
CUT PERSONNEL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Twelve thousand enlisted men will be discharged from the Navy upon application to reduce the personnel to the 100,000 men for whom pay is provided. Special orders were issued yesterday to discharge upon request all men whose enlistments ordinarily would expire between now and the first of July, 1922, except radio, torpedo and engine men, machinist mates, coppermiths, bandmen, hospital and signal men.

PLAN TO CONTROL RENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The Mayor of Toronto is attempting to find a solution to the high rent problem by proposing to place all apartment houses under the jurisdiction of the Police Commission, which would be given power to regulate and control rentals. The chief executive considers that profiteering is rampant, and that apartment house owners are evading their fair share of taxation. This follows a report by the assessment department of rentals charged in 15 representative apartment houses. As compared with 1918, this year's rentals are almost doubled in some cases, and the average increase would appear to be in excess of 50 per cent. The Mayor contends that there has been no corresponding increase in the assessed values of the properties in question and therefore the owners are evading taxation which they should properly shoulder.

PRESIDENT STARTS
FOR NEW ENGLAND

Mr. Harding May Issue German Peace Proclamation in New Hampshire After His Speech at the Plymouth Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding may issue the peace proclamation, which will formally and definitely mark the termination of American participation in the world war, in New Hampshire. This was learned before the President left on the Mayflower for Plymouth last night.

The Attorney-General has had the feasibility of issuing such a proclamation under investigation ever since the peace resolution was signed by the President. At that time both the President and the Secretary of State were of the opinion that no proclamation by the President was needed to elucidate the resolution or to make it binding. Its issue at this time would be rather in the nature of a pleasing formality than for any strength which it might be supposed to give to the peace, which has already been officially and legally made, and its delay has been due to a desire to make sure that its promulgation would not interfere in any way with the continuance of any agencies created by war legislation, the operation of which is still regarded as necessary.

If the issue of this proclamation should take place at the home of the Secretary of War in the mountains of New Hampshire, just after the President's participation in the Mayflower celebration, it would complement the signing of the peace resolution at the country home of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey, on July 4.

Mr. Hughes Is Silent

Ever since the signing of the peace resolution the Secretary of State has scrupulously refrained from discussing any details regarding the resumption of peace-time relations with Germany, although it is known that he has been carefully studying the situation and has received a great deal of information which would be of use in re-establishing friendly relations with Germany. It is believed that no time will be lost in taking the necessary steps after the proclamation has been issued.

Leaving with the President and Mrs. Harding on the Mayflower last evening were John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Frederick H. Gillett, Representative from Massachusetts; and Mrs. Gillett; Joseph Walsh, Representative from Massachusetts; and Mrs. Walsh; Frederick Hale, Senator from Maine; Joseph E. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey; and Mrs. Frelinghuysen; Lawrence C. Phipps, from Colorado; and Mrs. Phipps; Charles Sawyer, the President's personal physician, and George Christian, the President's secretary. The Mayflower is expected to arrive at Plymouth on Monday morning and the President will deliver his address, a short one, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. From Plymouth the party will proceed to Lancaster, New Hampshire, where they are to be the guests of Secretary Weeks. They expect to return to Washington on Sunday, August 7.

ARMY AVIATORS MAY
NOT FLY OVER CITIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Army aviators are forbidden to make spectacular flights or to do "acrobatic flying" over cities or other populous districts in general orders announced yesterday.

Secretary Weeks said it was the intention to eliminate danger from low flying, and directed that both airplanes and lighter-than-air craft use every precaution when passing over cities and other crowded places.

"Planes will be so low," the orders said, "that their lines of flight and altitude will be such that a glide with dead motor can be made to a safe landing without danger to persons or property on the ground."

PORTO RICO'S NEW
GOVERNOR ARRIVES

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—E. Mont Kelly, the new governor of Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday morning to take up his post. He was met by acting Governor Benedito and a party of officials. The inauguration ceremonies are set for 10 o'clock this morning. They will be followed in the evening by a reception and ball at the Porto Rico Casino.

TAXATION RELIEF FOR
THEATERS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Ninety per cent of the actors of the country are walking the streets," William A. Brady, motion picture and theatrical producer, informed the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday in asking that the theatrical business be relieved of some of the burden of taxation it now is bearing. More than 4000 theaters closed their doors last year, he testified, giving as the chief reason the multiplicity of taxes imposed upon them by the federal, state and local governments. With other producers, Mr. Brady asked repeal of the federal taxes now levied, which include a five per cent film sales tax, a 10 per cent admission tax, and a levy of \$50 to \$500 on the seating capacity of theaters. Although Mr. Brady informed the

committee that the salaries of "stars" have been cut and actors are walking the streets, he admitted in the next breath that Charles Chaplin realized \$1,300,000 in salary and royalties during the year, while the producers made \$1,500,000 on his films.

The depression and the high taxes have hit hardest the smaller theaters in the "little towns," he said.

JAMAICA RAILWAY
CRISIS IMMINENT

Government System Seriously Embarrassed by Demands for Increased Wages—Revenues Not Sufficient. It Is Declared

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The action of almost the entire staff of the government railway threatens the island, so far as it is touched by the railway service, with an industrial tie-up. The men have given notice that they will quit their positions on August 1. The law forbids them striking, but they have the right to leave work after two weeks' notice, losing, however, their right to pensions. The trouble is that the government and the Railway Advisory Board have found it necessary to reduce the cost of working the railway, and have begun this by cutting of certain extra payments for overtime, Sundays and holidays, which were allowed when the cost of living was very high as a temporary measure to help the men through.

For the present, wages are not being reduced apart from these extras, but it is clearly indicated that there will and must be wage reduction also. Wages have been increased in two years by more than \$22,000. They are now taking from \$150,000 to \$200,000 out of a total railway revenue of something over \$400,000. In spite of that revenue the railway is not only failing to pay interest on its debt, but is not even providing enough money to pay its working expenses, and this, although 13 months ago freight rates were increased 100 per cent, and passenger rates 75 per cent. The debt is one left over when, in 1900, the government took the railway back from the American syndicate which, buying it in 1890 for \$800,000 and extending it, nevertheless failed ultimately to make it pay. The length of the line, which crosses Kingston northeast to the sea at Port Antonio, and northwest to the port of Montego Bay, is 137 miles, the capital cost with rolling stock, being \$4,872,000.

The increase in the railway rates has led to bitter complaints from the public that they are burdensome, and there has even been successful competition with the railway by motor and dray traffic. The government has now definitely taken up the policy, first, that the rates can neither be raised higher, nor even allowed to remain where they are. They must be lowered. That the cost of living having fallen, wages must come down in view of the railway deficit. That the railway men have been better treated than any other government department. They have been heavily advanced, and they have been allowed extra pay and liberal concessions.

The pruning knife is now to be applied. The figures show that while in 1914 it took \$2397 to pay the station masters, it now takes \$11,500. The item of guards, etc., the number of men being only slightly increased, has come up from \$2370 to all but \$14,600. The staff in the locomotive shop now receive \$52,000, instead of \$20,374. The railway has been steadily losing money since October of last year, although it has increased its rates and got in more gross revenue.

It is believed that if the railway men insist on quitting, the government will be ready, by an extemporized transport service, to keep the essential food supplies moving. The railway paralysis, however, will hit the movement of produce heavily.

RANCHES CHANGING HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California—The general dividing up and selling of the enormous old ranches here is still continuing. The latest to go is the 3600 acre place belonging to James B. Shaw, near the town of Los Alamos, which has been sold for about \$75,000 to a New Yorker, who intends to develop it into a model stock farm and ranch resort.

CROPS OF NORTHWEST
EXPECTED TO BE GOOD

NEW YORK, New York—Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway, was optimistic yesterday on his return from a 6000-mile tour of the Pacific northwest and Canada.

"Everywhere I went," he said, "there was a feeling of hope, and a belief that conditions would be better, and in few places did I find any feeling of pessimism. The economic upheaval in North Dakota seems to have done its worst."

"The outlook for agricultural production is good. Minnesota crops will be above the average, and North Dakota's will be considerable, although the excessive heat and drought of the

MR. FORD IS URGED
AS RAILWAY HEAD

Farmers and Labor Praise Aims of Manufacturer and Urge Him as Head of Railways as Well as of the Nitrate Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Farmers and Labor have joined in praise of Henry Ford and are asking that he be given a hand in running the railways of the country. The offer of Mr. Ford to take over the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant which the investigating committee of the House by a partisan vote had condemned as a useless piece of property not worth spending a dollar on, after the millions that had been sunk in it, has been admitted to be a good thing for the government, so good that it has been termed unbusinesslike on the part of Mr. Ford. It will not do, however, to accept it too quickly, and there is an other alleged offer, somewhere in the offing which has not yet been presented. The Secretary of War said again on Thursday that he had heard of it, but that he had nothing definite to give out. So vague is this offer that it has been alleged that efforts are being made to find one.

"Labor," the organ of the railway Labor organizations, in its issue of this week will say in part:

"Today Ford is probably the most-talked-of man in the United States, because he has increased the wages of workers when nearly every other employer is attempting to reduce them, and has decreased freight charges on his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, when every other railroad executive in the country has been protesting that this policy would be ruinous."

Railway Rates Cut

"He has also made an offer to the government to take over the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant, finance it and produce fertilizer for the American farmer on conditions that have caused Big Business to gasp. The plan is to operate this great enterprise at a net profit of not to exceed 5 per cent per year, and to permit farm organizations to have supervision over accounts, that they may know that farmers are getting exactly what Ford professes them."

"The result is that President Harding has received a petition signed by 400 fruit growers of Oceana County, Michigan, asking that the railroads of the country be turned over to Ford. The petition states that present freight rates are taking most of the profits on farmers' crops, and points out that Ford recently reduced rates on his railroad and thus made conditions easier for those who use his carrier."

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Farmers Favor Mr. Ford

"Cabinet officers are said to be swamped with messages from farmers and farm organizations urging approval of Ford's proposal to take over the Muscle Shoals plant."

After detailing Mr. Ford's achievements in his campaign with Wall Street and the part his purchase of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railway had in it, "Labor" says:

"A whole philosophy of efficient transportation is embodied in Ford's statement. If his system were applied to every railroad in the country there would be a saving of billions of dollars to business men and consumers. It would mean the difference between an inefficiently operated and highly profitable transportation system and one which is just two steps ahead of bankruptcy."

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Great Lakes

A Pleasant Break in Your Trip to the Coast
WHEN going to the Pacific Coast, add the diversion to your railway journey of train traveling monotonously a wonderful day and a half sail from Port McNicoll via Toronto on Georgian Bay, through Lake Huron and Sault Ste. Marie to Fort William on Lake Superior.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Write, call or phone for complete information
MONTREAL, CANADA
OR YOUR LOCAL TICKET OFFICE

A delightful cruise on inland waters, big comfortable steamers, operated by

See SUBMARINE FLEET at
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ILGIM'S FIRST LANDING
Cape Cod
On Large S.S. DOROTHY BRADFORD
FARE—Round Trip \$1.00 One Way \$1.25
Leaving 10:00 A.M. Sunday and Holidays 10 A.M.
SUNDAY
Tel. Fort Hill 6212

BRAZILIAN CUSTOM
STORAGE CHANGE

Cost of Merchandise Storage Lowered to Aid Through Duration of Low Exchange Rate

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—For the purpose of assisting Brazilian commercial enterprises to meet the situation which has developed because of the low exchange rate, an emergency measure providing that all merchandise now in the customs houses shall not be liable to more than two months' storage charges if it is cleared before the end of October, has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies and is now under discussion by that body. The measure, which has the Government's support, has been reported favorably by the Finance Committee.

Pending congressional action, storage charges have been under a similar exemption through an act of the Minister of Finance for several months past. Under this exemption, claimants are taking their goods from the customs houses after depositing suitable guarantees that they will pay the full charges should Congress fail to authorize the Finance Minister's action.

The measure now before the Chamber provides that imports shall be paid for with 40 per cent gold, and 60 per cent paper, if cleared during August and September, instead of 55 per cent in gold and 45 per cent paper as at present. The rate on goods cleared during October would be 45 per cent gold and 55 per cent paper under the new measure, which also provides that the gold milreis, as applied to customs duties, shall be collected at the rate of 350 paper milreis instead of the present rate of 520.

IDLENESS COSTLY TO
THE METAL TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Exclusive of materials that would be utilized if productivity were increased, the metal trades industry is losing nearly \$1,000,000 annually through idleness of men and machinery, according to the American Engineering Council's committee on elimination of waste in industry. Its report, made public yesterday, says that instability of labor employment and faulty management are major causes of this waste, avoidable labor turnover causing \$100,000,000 loss.

Manufacturers, the report says, "can undoubtedly hasten a return to normal conditions by producing goods as economically as possible, so as to make selling prices low enough to attract buyers."

"There are nearly 2,000,000 people engaged in the metal trades industry, and an enormous increase in total production is possible. It is estimated that at present about 80 per cent of the responsibility for waste, or non-production, rests with management, namely, with the managers and executives in the plants."

"It is evident that management of Labor must be elevated to a higher plane. Because it is the major factor in most if not all industries, it should be led by intelligence, instead of by radical agitators on the one hand and by stupid reactionaries on the other."

CONFIRMATION REFUSED

AUGUSTA, Maine—The executive council yesterday, for the fourth time refused to confirm the nomination by Governor Percival P. Baxter of Howard Davies of Yarmouth for chairman of the Public Utilities Commission. The nomination of Lyman H. Nelson of Portland as a member of the State Highway Commission was laid on the table for two weeks.

PLYMOUTH
SPECIAL

Monday, Aug. 1,
President's Day
and
Immense Parade
AT PLYMOUTH

An Extra Boat Will Leave
Boston at 8:30 A. M.
Leave Plymouth at 6 P. M.

Regular Boat will leave Plymouth
at 5 P. M.

Many people regard this as
The Comfortable and Best Way to
travel to Plymouth.

Steamer from Rowe's Wharf,
Boston, Mass.

See SUBMARINE FLEET at
PROVINCETOWN
ILGIM'S FIRST LANDING
Cape Cod
On Large S.S. DOROTHY BRADFORD
FARE—Round Trip \$1.00 One Way \$1.25
Leaving 10:00 A.M. Sunday and Holidays 10 A.M.
SUNDAY
Tel. Fort Hill 6212

On Monday morning the
most important event of the
summer season here will open
—the August Sale of Furni-
ture.

If you did not see the fur-
niture on inspection days,
come on Monday, if you are
interested.

Every piece of furniture in
our stock is reduced in price;
and many happy surprises
await you.

More details next week.

SOVIET SITUATION
NOT EXAGGERATED

Department of Commerce Statistics Show Fall in Production and Transport Collapse Make the Relief of Russia Difficult

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department is without further information regarding the situation in Russia than that which is confirmatory of what has appeared in the press, but the Department of Commerce has been compiling statistics and information which it has received from its agents, and will shortly have it ready to give to the public. This will show that the worst that has been published about the industrial conditions in Russia has been no exaggeration.

It is because of the lack of production and the breakdown in transportation, which is regarded as the fundamental disaster, that it will be so difficult to extend the help which Maxim Gorky and others have been pleading for, even if the Soviet Government agrees to accept the conditions which Herbert Hoover has made, and meets the demand of the State Department to release the American prisoners in Russia. It was said on Thursday that it would be impossible to do more than provide food and clothing for the children, and for them only in the localities accessible by railway.

Northern Russia has always depended upon southern and southeastern Russia for her food supplies, and it is as difficult today to get these supplies from southeastern Russia as from the United States. There is a large part of the trouble. Just what the agricultural situation actually is, is more difficult to determine than is the status of the industrial and economic conditions.

It was said on Thursday that there are more American prisoners in Russia than those in the Moscow district, who are the ones previously referred to in the press, but how many there are, it has been impossible to ascertain.

LAW CURBS TRUCKING

PORTLAND, Maine—Claiming it is unprofitable to operate with large crews and only partial loads, drivers of Massachusetts trucks have informed state highway inspectors that they will not come to Maine after the completion of their present trips. This is due to the enforcement of the new law limiting the weight of trucks and loads to 13,000 pounds on the highways.

Hanamater's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

Closed all day today. BUT—

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ALLIED CHEMISTS TO POOL PROBLEMS

First International Gathering of Kind Since Beginning of the World War Affords Chance to Renew Old-Time Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—"The greatest opportunity to reestablish friendly cooperation between the chemists of the United States and those of Great Britain and other allied nations will be afforded this fall at the forthcoming here of the American Chemical Society, and the Society of Chemical Industry, to be held at Columbia University, during the first week in September," said Dr. William N. Nichols, a former president of both societies, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"This gathering is not a new thing, but this is the first time since the commencement of the world war, with its great extension of the systematic study and use of the chemical industry, that the leaders of the chemical world have actually met together to settle the various problems that have arisen out of this expansion. It came about in a very simple way. The Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, at its 1920 meeting, decided to hold its next meeting in Canada, at the headquarters of its Canadian section. At first the date was fixed for June, but when the United States section of the society heard of the plan, it proposed a change to August, so as to give the American Chemical Society the opportunity to unite with Canada in entertaining the visitors. At the same time the American Chemical Society arranged to hold its regular fall meeting in New York and to move the regular exposition of chemical industries to the week following the meetings.

Notable Conferences
"The last time the Society of Chemical Industry came to the United States was in 1904, when Lord Ramsey headed the delegation, when I was chosen president of the society. Other conferences have been held here at other times, notably in 1909, at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, in which the chemical industries of the world, including Russia and Germany were present. It was at that gathering that the discovery of synthetic ammonia, which led to so much significance during the war, was announced. A meeting was scheduled to be held in Russia in 1915, but was postponed for obvious reasons. While natural science has no reason to be partisan, the present time does not seem ripe for the renewal of universal scientific relations in the chemical industry, and the present gathering is primarily intended to cement particularly the relationships between the English-speaking nations.

"While this is to be primarily a social combination, there will be beyond a doubt a general discussion, among the representatives of the various countries represented, of various phases of the work to be done by the various sections to develop industries hitherto confined to German chemistry.

Opportunity to Study Work

"The exposition will also afford an opportunity for mutual review of the progress already accomplished, as well as the immediate work to be undertaken. The British visitors will first visit Canada, holding the sessions of the Society of Chemical Industry at Montreal from August 29 to 31, and also visiting the Shawinigan Falls industries and Ottawa. On Labor Day, after inspecting the industries on the Canadian side of Niagara, they will cross to the American side and after a reception by a special committee will come here, inspecting the Solvay process works at Rochester on the way. After the sessions of the American Chemical Society and Society of Chemical Industry joint meetings September 7 to 9, they will remain for the week of the exposition, from September 11 to 15.

"With 3000 chemists here from the various sections of the American Chemical Society, as well as visiting delegations from Great Britain and Canada of from 500 to 550, there is no question that results of far-reaching import, not only to the chemical industry, but to the closer affiliation of the nations represented at this historic gathering may be confidently looked for."

COURT ORDERS CITY RECORDS PRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After a fight of more than a month the City Council Committee investigating the payment of more than \$2,000,000 in fees to five building and real estate experts, won a victory here yesterday when Judge D. M. Brothers of the Circuit Court of Cook County ordered L. R. Gosselin, deputy city comptroller, to surrender all his records and information bearing on the alleged illegal expenditures. Judge Brothers overruled the demurrer of Chester Cleveland, attorney representing the city comptroller. Mr. Cleveland immediately gave notice of appeal. An appellate court hearing will delay the inquiry probably another month.

The demurrer involves the technicality of the failure of the petitioner to give reasons why they should have relief. It also questions the court's jurisdiction in this matter. The council committee has been trying for more than a month to obtain the records of the Comptroller's office, showing the payments to the experts. In the absence of the City Comptroller, his chief deputy has refused to turn over the information, pleading lack of

FARM EXTENSION WORK VALUABLE

Service Provided Under Federal Act Commended as Great Democratic Assistance to Agricultural Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
AMHERST, Massachusetts.—"No more democratic piece of legislation has been passed in any country, and few have such possibilities of assisting the farmer and the home-maker, than the Federal Extension Act of 1914, declared Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, speaking at one of the meetings of Farmers' Week. Under the law, he explained, extension work is carried on by all state agricultural colleges among the farmers and home-makers of the respective commonwealths.

"It makes the Commonwealth our classroom," Dr. Butterfield said. "A state educational institution should be of service to all who can use its service. The only way to make its service available is to go out to the people. Our extension service does that. But our organized field service and county extension services would be useless and lifeless without a live contact with the source of research at some central college of agricultural. The extension act was a great effort to nationalize the idea that agricultural colleges shall not be for their matriculated students alone but for all the people of the State.

"The college is able to serve more than all the farmers of the State. Here in Massachusetts, with only 5 per cent of our people farmers, I am confident the agricultural colleges are of consequence to every man, woman and child in the State. They all consume food, and every step in the processing and distribution as well as the production of food is part of our job, so far as an educational institution can go in solving every side of the problems of food supply."

"The best leader for any country life movement is just the farmer," said Prof. William C. Monahan, discussing the extension service method of carrying the information of the college to the farmer. "The farmer who is doing for himself, and lives all the year in his community, is the man to put on a new idea, to demonstrate the worth of our teaching, to lead in community improvement. A rich man's money or a public agency's efforts will never rejuvenate the countryside. The farmers closest to the agricultural college are often the least progressive of all farmers. It is because the farmer wants to see other hardheaded men like himself prove that a theory is good before he tries it. That is perfectly good business. By finding some farmers who will demonstrate new or sound practices in agriculture, we are disseminating the recommendations of the college. Once demonstrated they continue on their own showing."

State aid and cooperation in perfecting crop reporting was explained by V. A. Sanders, in charge of the federal crop reporting service in New England. He said that considerable assistance comes from an increased use of crop condition stories in the press, but that the service, though one of the oldest of federal activities, has been hampered by lack of funds. The program of cooperation, however, he said, will enable the service to extend its scope to include reports on Canadian conditions and competing regions in Europe. No marketing system can be effective without adequate production reports, Mr. Sanders declared.

The plans of the crop reporting chief to emphasize commercial crops particularly, and to make reports weekly, as well as monthly. He is endeavoring to make his crop reports of real news value, he said, and is finding many newspapers glad to use them in full. Special stories of specific crops will be issued from time to time, and articles will be prepared dealing with crop conditions within individual states. Next year Mr. Sanders expects to be able to have a special service for market gardeners, reporting on conditions in other vegetable producing regions.

SCHOOLS INJURED BY RED TAPE POLICIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Red tape and politics are the two prime causes of the present deplorable conditions in the public schools of the United States, according to a survey of school boards and their expenditures directed by the national committee for chamber of commerce cooperation with the public schools.

This survey showed that in 47 per cent of the 377 cities studied where boards of education were independent of political manipulation or control the most efficient administration and educational results were obtained. The report says that boards which are really a sub-division of the municipal government and whose budget may be changed by municipal authorities are undesirable for the public good.

The survey showed that in these 377 cities the school receipts for the past fiscal year amounted to \$353,260,000 and the expenditures, of which 64 per cent were for teachers' salaries, were about \$2,000,000 less. This was considered interesting in view of the unsatisfactory school housing conditions in American cities, particularly in the east.

FORUM FOR WORLD RELATIONS OPENS

Need to Find Means to Govern International Contact for the Welfare of All Emphasized at Institute Opening

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—"Foreign relations are not affected by material statistical and economic facts alone, but also by the interpretation of those facts as to what the facts are by the people of each country," declared William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, speaking as presiding officer at the opening exercises of the Institute of Politics at Williams College, a forum and school at which international problems and relations will be discussed by men of international standing. In the opening address, Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, assigned as the fundamental object of the institute "to seek until we have found the way by which international relations may be so adjusted that the strength of each may be developed for the welfare of all."

"We are passing from the old covenant to the new," declared Dr. Garfield. "Thou shalt not give place to 'thou shalt not.' The maxim of equity or 'thou shalt not' is the only one that applies as truly to the nations as to individuals. Formerly it was indeed necessary that we should so use our own as not to do injury to the things of another. It was necessary that state avoid contact lest contact lead to conflict; the world was not then prepared to go farther. But henceforth we must add to the maxim this—and so use thine own as to enable others likewise to use that which is theirs."

Addressing himself to the foreign statesmen, among whom was Viscount Bryce, Dr. Garfield extended them greeting as the performers of a service in solving a problem new to the United States but old to the nations these visitors represent. Dr. Garfield declared that "to perceive the change from isolation to responsibility is fundamental but by itself insufficient."

World Relations

"As a people," he said, "we do not know, we do not understand world relations. To many of us they have seemed far off, not of our concern. You have come to us bringing enlightenment and I believe we have eyes to see. Certainly those who have so willingly come forward from the colleges and universities and from the busy walks of life, whether leaders or enrolled members of the institute, give evidence sufficient of perception and of an earnest purpose to aid in spreading throughout the length and breadth of the land an appreciation of the facts of our relationship to other nations and of the consequent responsibilities that we must assume. We have come together as a company seeking light and seeking the truth. We are advocates of no particular creed of cause save only that truth and justice shall prevail among nations."

"It would be difficult perhaps," declared Mr. Taft, "even if every people understood the standpoint of every other people in the world to reconcile differences and maintain complete good feeling; still the greatest obstruction to the world's maintaining harmony among its members is the misunderstanding between them and the lack of accurate information which one nation may have of the exact situation of the other, and of the necessary effect of that situation upon the other's views of their relations."

Progress of World

"Progress made in any field of human activity is dependent upon reliable and accurate relevant facts. By as much as that evidence fails in accuracy or extent, the deficiencies of progress are measured. This institute is to help perfect the evidence as to the facts bearing upon the international relations between countries. Foreign relations are not affected by material statistical and economic facts alone, but also by the interpretation of those facts or the belief as to what the facts are by the people of each country."

Explaining that the institute had been conceived before the war, and was postponed by it, Chief Justice Taft pointed out that the recent struggle changed the course of international thought and opinion and has "impressed the whole world, as never before, with the inevitable interdependence of peoples and countries, and the necessity for recognizing and acting upon it if prosperity is to be restored, if the world is to progress at all, and if it is to be worth living in. Never before in the history of this country have our foreign relations become as important as they are today. Never before has it been so clear that our own prosperity is dependent on our relations to other countries and the maintenance of those relations in a friendly state of mutual confidence and good wishes."

First Session Held

Six Courses of Study Planned for the Coming Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—The first session of the Institute of Politics, which began on Thursday, will extend to August 27, at Williams College. The new school will aim to promote the study of international relations and problems through the regular college medium of lecture courses. The administration officers are all members of the local faculty, and the board of advisors includes professors from Harvard and other leading American universities. In addition, members of the Cabinet have indicated their interest, and have promised active support of the new educational venture. There will be six courses for the

coming term, of seven lectures each. The lecturers and the subjects they will handle are: Viscount James Bryce, on international relations of the Old World states; Stephen Panastok, on Near Eastern affairs and conditions; Baron Sergius A. Korri, on Russia's foreign relations during the last half century; Count Paul Telski, on the place of Hungary in European history; Tomasso Pilon, on modern Italy, and Professor Achille Vialatte, on the economic factor in international relations.

In addition to the regular lecture courses, there will be occasional addresses by visitors of national and international reputation, and a series of meetings, called "round-table conferences," at which it is planned to foster general discussion of the matters in hand by the students themselves. Membership in the institute is limited to men and women connected with the faculties of colleges or universities, members of the learned professions, authors, publicists, editors, those engaged in the direction of foreign commerce, and to any others to whom invitations will be submitted because of special connection with the field of international law and politics. Williams College has made full provision for the living arrangements of the students in the town.

TAX COLLECTOR MEANS BUSINESS

Delinquents Who Are Fully Able Must Pay or Give Up Property in Lieu Thereof, or Be Arrested, He Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A man who is perfectly able to pay his poll tax is exceedingly unwise if he attempts to dodge payment, according to Edwin V. B. Parke, Boston's city collector, who points to a recent instance where a Samuel W. Victorson was taken to Charles Street jail before he finally decided to pay the bill which had climbed from the original tax of \$5 to \$18. As far as that man was concerned, said Mr. Parke, it was like throwing \$13 away. Neither does the collector hesitate to seize an automobile or other personal property of a man trying to evade collection.

Martin T. Peterson, who is in the machine tool business, had failed to settle his personal taxes amounting to \$480. Discovering that Peterson had recently purchased a new automobile, Mr. Parke detailed Constable Martin Welch to further investigations. Mr. Welch went to the State House, obtained the registration number of Peterson's car and other facts, and proceeded to the machine shop. There he found the car, verified the registration by his memorandum, after which he hired a teamster to hitch his horse to the car and haul it to the Custom House Garage several blocks away. The point was, said Mr. Parke, that Peterson had succeeded in remaining unidentified when collectors had tried to hunt him up, so that the next best thing remaining for the department to do was to seize the automobile, which the collector can do under the arrangement.

Mr. Parke wished to have it understood that needy persons—designated as worthy cases—would not for the time being at least be pressed to pay their personal tax bills. There are thousands of men out of employment, and fair consideration would be given in all such instances, continued the city collector, but every man who could well pay would be summoned so to do, even if it required the overcrowding of the jail and the seizing of automobiles. The cars thus taken will be returned only after the tax bills and all extra costs have been fully paid.

Because the assessors were three weeks late this year in turning over the tax lists to the collector, the latter could not get the bills out to the people until after July 4, with the result that many people had gone away for the summer, thereby hindering collections to that extent. Also, many seemed to think, said Mr. Parke, that warrants were not going to be issued on the 1920 taxes as yet uncollected, when as a fact they are to be gotten out in about two weeks, and collections, arrests and seizures are to be pushed to whatever extent is necessary.

With evidence in hand that a certain state senator has been telling men not to pay their personal taxes, that they did not need to, and that he would fix it up so that they would not have to, Mr. Parke has issued a warrant for the senator's arrest and has declared his determination to bring the senator to an accounting. Warrants are also out for two brothers of the senator for the same reason.

NEGROES GATHER FOR RACE MEETING

Delegates From All Over United States and Other Countries Will Attend Second Annual Gathering in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Universal Negro Improvement Association, an organization which, it is claimed, has 4,000,000 members scattered all over the world, will open its second international convention here on August 1 and throughout the month delegates from all the states, from South and Central America, the West Indies, Asia, Europe and Africa, will consider the program of the association, whose ultimate aim is to take over Africa.

"The convention is being held," says Marcus Garvey, president-general, "for the purpose of legislation for the future government of the Negro race. The program for the development and emancipation of Africa will be discussed. This is the only convention that represents the true spirit of Negroes everywhere. It is not called by one man to suit his whims and caprices. It is called by the elected representatives of the entire race. Unconquerable Power Sought

"At this time every man, woman and child of the race must concentrate on the building of the Universal Negro Improvement Association into an unconquerable power through which we can fight our way to industrial, commercial, educational, social and political freedom on the great continent of Africa."

"Any man of the race who refuses to lend his intelligence at this time for the preservation of his race and for his race's emancipation is none other than a traitor. This is not the time for personal differences; this is not the time to ask where a man was born, what country he came from, what organization he is attached to, and the college he graduated from; but this is the time for every man—let him be Dubois, Moton, Garvey, Kelley-Miller—to pitch in now and save the Negro race from the doom that threatens."

"On America we are depending for help because we helped America throughout every crisis America has ever faced and we are still preparing as a race to do all we can for America at any time America is in need. But the world will understand now that we have buried the illiterate and foolish Negro and the world is now dealing with the new educated Negro, and as educated men and women we shall demand things now that our fathers never dreamed before."

"That is the only change in the attitude of the Negro. Government

everywhere must realize that they are dealing with a new class—a different class of people; that is all. But it has the same loyalty—it has the same devotion to governments, to flags and to institutions. No one may expect a compromise from Marcus Garvey as long as Marcus Garvey lives and so long as Negroes are oppressed.

"I am glad that de Valera is about to get some kind of recognition for the freedom of Ireland, and when he is through Marcus Garvey will go for Africa's share."

"A new leadership among Negroes in the need of the hour. Not a Dubois or a Moton or a Kelley-Miller leadership, for the old leadership of Negroes has been destructive, not constructive. Our race calls for a leadership that sees the coming conflict of nations and races and that will prepare for it.

"We have a great work to do; a work that has been said to be impossible for the Negro to do. But they judged us by the standards of the old Negro and not by the standards of the new Negro."

Ready for Struggle

"We are willing to contend for every right that the Negro should enjoy; willing to avenge, if need be, the wrongs of our race, the wrongs that come up on the horizon. I think of the great mob of Tulsa, Oklahoma; I think of the peonage and serfdom our people are suffering in many parts of the southland of the United States. I think of the segregation of the Jim Crowism; I think of all the horrible things that the negro has had to suffer; and I feel that these things must pass away. They shall no longer blacken the pages of history, because the negro is rising up in his might, is taking his own fate in his hands, and he means never to stop, never to rest until he has driven every alien out of Africa and taken up the whole continent of Africa for himself."

EFFECT OF GRAIN TARIFF IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Grain men here express no violent antagonism to the tariff, which virtually excludes Canadian wheat from the United States markets, as it is felt that Canada's crop will find a ready market in Europe, as the United States tariff is likely to create an arbitrary price for flour in the States which will make the home price there higher than the world figure and so deter United States farmers from exporting. Incidentally it is felt that the tariff will increase the price of the loaf of bread to the working classes in the eastern states, and that opposition may consequently arise in the States itself. The failure of the Russian crop will create a demand for Canadian wheat in Europe, is the local feeling.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OPENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Everything was in readiness here yesterday for the opening at 10 a. m. today of the Pageant of Progress, Chicago's widely heralded industrial exposition, on Municipal Pier. Three and one-half miles of exhibits were in place in two great flag-decked halls, whose corridors stretched toward the lake as far as the eye can see.

Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, at his home in Boston, is to press the button that will signal the opening of ceremonies, and thousands of factory whistles are expected to announce the event. J. J. Davis, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, representing President W. G. Harding, will deliver an address.

A parade representing the various industries and interests of the city will move through the streets, bound for the pier, shortly after 10 o'clock. City, state and other officials will review the ranks from stands at the foot of the pier.

At the pier the long lines of exhibits showing every phase of Chicago's greatness will be ready for public inspection before the gates are opened. They illustrate impressively the influence in commerce, in education and in the arts and sciences which Chicago has gained not only in the United States but throughout the world.

The means by which this city supplies the meat, distributes the grain and manufactures products for a great part of the civilized world are shown in detail. A model packing plant displaying every step by which cattle are turned into dressed beef is shown in part of the space devoted to the packing industry.

Historic Locomotives Arrive

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The De Witt Clinton engine with its historic coaches, the first locomotive operated in New York state 90 years ago, and the old New York Central Engine No. 999, proud holder of a record of 112.5 miles an hour, which has not been equaled in 28 years, arrived in Chicago yesterday to be exhibited at the Pageant of Progress. The De Witt Clinton train arrived on flat cars from New York. Men and women, attired in the costumes worn in 1831, boarded the coaches and the little engine then steamed through the city under its own power looking as it did when 90 years ago it ran between Albany and Schenectady.

WIRELESS FOR CHICAGO POLICE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The city's wireless telephone system connecting all fire and police stations and operated from the top of the City Hall was given a workout yesterday.

What comes after
the purchase price?



Ford
SERVICE
on the
Pacific Coast
WAL
HUGHSON Co.
Ford Dealers
since 1903.
BRANCHES
Portland Oakland Los Angeles
Seattle San Francisco San Diego
SERVICE for TOURISTS

HENSHAW MOTOR CO.
DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS

Touring Car \$2995 Roadster \$2995 Sedan \$1795 Coupe \$1995
Panel Business Car \$1195 Screen Business Car \$1695
F. O. B. Factory

BENEFITS PORTUGAL DERIVED FROM WAR

Political Campaign Preceding Recent Elections Elicited Among Other Things, a Justification of the Republic's War Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The general election, following upon the dissolution of Parliament—parts of the demand of the militarists and others who they overthrew the government of Bernardino Machado by their end—and semi-revolutionary coup, as it has been called—took place throughout Portugal on July 10, and prior to that date there was curiosity as to what would be the result of this appeal to the people. The more thoughtful well-wishers of the nation were in a manner anxious. Here, anyhow, was a chance to make a new beginning, in some respects the best chance that had ever been offered. The dissolution, and the elections following in the circumstances, the whole of the turbulent proceedings of recent date, may have been unconstitutional, as it was declared in many quarters they were, but, even so much good might come from them if this chance to start fresh was properly seized.

Was it too much to hope, many were asking, that the politicians, having so plainly seen the error of their way and the sad pass that they had brought the country to, would now at last be convinced and would become truly patriotic? They could only be so by renouncing their old political games and abstaining from any attempted revival and fortification of their many petty parties and sections. Knowing the men, those who hoped for this result, that it was much to hope for. But the sections of these parties, factions, and the consolidation of true interests on broad lines was to be the only way in which Portugal could do her work of self-restoration properly.

Two Great Parties Desired

These elections were looked upon as a test. What was hoped was that the elections might result, Portugal with two great and cohesive parties, both properly Republican, the one Democratic embracing the radical and advanced elements, and the other the more moderate Liberal elements, and that when these parties were formed on such broad lines there might be an abatement from the disposition that had prevailed ever since the establishment of the republic to divide and subdivide into sections that have no sound political meaning but are merely separated and organized for personal advancement and the power of the moment.

It was argued, might not be saved, and there were some favorable elements in a gloomy situation. The government said that it would give every kind of guarantee with the object that the elections should represent the will of the people. What the elections could possibly indicate was hardly to be guessed, and it did not much matter in comparison with the importance of settling out the sections. It would, it was contended, be decidedly good if as few as possible of the old members of Parliament were returned to their seats.

The Chamber or National Council consists of 164 members. The chance of "the people"—those who are illiterate having no votes, and it is reckoned that 80 per cent of the population can neither read nor write—was to reject the blandishments of all the old leaders of sections and become political managers and vote straight for patriots.

Object Maintenance of Order

The new Minister of Justice, Mateo Cid, had been stating his views on the election and other prospects. "It is our object to reestablish the normal situation," he said, "to maintain order energetically, at the same time respecting the rights of all, and to bring about, through the new parliament that is about to be elected, such economic and financial measures as the material difficulties of the country so urgently call for. It is no use discussing the why or wherefore of the dissolution; it is an accomplished fact, and it was essential. The old government was carrying on with what was nothing but an anomalous, a negative and an important majority, and it could only exist on condition that it did nothing. It neither acted for itself nor opposed action. Now we hope to see arising from the forthcoming elections strong and homogeneous parties which, being substituted for the parties previously existing with all their dislocated groupings and their differences and jealousies, may furnish a majority for a compact government such as may settle the great questions that are at present held in suspense, particularly that of finance."

The position of the government, headed by Barros Queiroz, was necessarily, in the circumstances, somewhat doubtful. It was not called upon to be in such conditions as would lead one to suppose that it was equipped for any effort at national reconstruction, and this seemed hardly the moment for a ministry to talk of programs. Nevertheless it now made an appeal to the electors, and at the beginning it declared quite rightly that the reorganization of the state could not be the work of one man or of a party or of a government, but must be done by the whole country, animated by the patriotic effort. Therefore it urged the people to elect a homogeneous parliamentary majority which might proceed to the settlement of national problems. It outlined what was most urgently needed, its propositions including the reorganization of the army, the establishment of a naval arsenal for shipbuilding and

repair work, and the reorganization of a general income tax, the conversion of the total internal debt, the issue of a loan for the consolidation of the floating debt, the opening of foreign credits for the purchase of essential supplies, the construction of irrigation works, the erection of electric power stations, and the reform of the prison system.

Bank Restrictions

Apart from this advisory declaration, it was announced that the government, with the object of checking speculation in exchanges, such as had been the cause of excessive fluctuations, intended to issue a decree by which direct transactions of this character between banks would be prohibited, all dealings in foreign currencies to be confined to the Bourse, where they must be conducted by official brokers and only between 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was notable, in connection with financial and commercial prospects, that the Portuguese Minister in Paris, Mr. Joao Chagas, came to Lisbon with the draft of a commercial convention which it was proposed should be entered into between France and Portugal, negotiation upon which was to proceed immediately on a basis of reciprocal concessions.

During the recent difficult moments, not much was heard of the former Premier, Bernardino Machado, but it was predicted that there would be. He made a statement in which he ridiculed the suggestions of extreme personal ambition that had been made against him. He said that the idea of his ever having aspired to become a dictator was preposterous. When he had spent all his efforts in struggling for constitutional order and its integral restoration, it seemed to him that to attribute to him designs in the way of coup d'état was supremely absurd. A dissolution of Parliament had become necessary, but he had hoped before it took place to enlarge the suffrage, at present restricted to those who were not illiterate, and to give it to all men who had fought in the war. Those who had spoken of this as a device to break upon his political adversaries seemed to have overlooked, he said, that on the occasion of the homage to the "unknown soldiers" he had caused the amnesty to be voted as a measure of concord and a manifestation of the "sacred union." He had conducted a policy of order and conciliation, and he had attempted the economic and financial restoration of the country so heavily weighted by the war, so he said.

Optimistic Disposition

Amid so much that was not encouraging there was evident a disposition to seize upon good points for the future, and a statement by Affonso Costa, the once formidable Portuguese statesman who now lives apart from active Portuguese politics and spends most of his time in Paris—without service to Portugal, as the recent loan operations have borne witness—was quoted. The war has so often been said to be the cause of Portugal's disaster that Mr. Costa reminded the country of what she has gained from it. He said that in the first place the war gave her guarantees for the colonial patrimony of the republic and an increase of the tonnage of her mercantile marine, by means of the vessels which once belonged to Germany, while the disposal of a part of these ships to England yielded Portugal £4,000,000, and the payment of the German indemnity was made through the yield from the former German property.

Besides this, Portugal was to receive three-quarters per cent of the total that Germany would have to pay and three-quarters per cent of the half of what would have to be paid by the other enemy countries. She would also receive some small naval craft which would serve for coast duty, submarine cables that touched the Azores would pass into her control, as well as all the cables that extended from the Azores to the Páis de Calais, and half those from the Azores to North America.

As to the Portuguese debt to England, which amounted to £16,500,000, he said that England, once again giving proof of her sympathy with her ally, had agreed that payment might be effected through a foreign loan which the Portuguese Government would issue with facilities granted by England. Besides all this Portugal had obtained the recognition as owner of the Kiong territories in East Africa.

CANADA EXPECTS BIG CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Preparations are being made by both farmers and the railway companies in western Canada to harvest and handle a grain crop this year which is expected to exceed greatly the record crop of 1915, when the wheat yield alone totaled 315,000,000 bushels. Experts on all sides have been loud in their praise of the growing crop and have made the most optimistic forecasts of a record-breaking yield. The grain has ripened rapidly and there have been few untoward circumstances to hinder its growth. Despite the early season, harvesting already has been commenced, the first report that cutting has started coming from Melita, Manitoba.

AS DOMINION CHIEFS SEE NEW PROBLEMS

London Conference Revealed a Keen Sense of British Commonwealth's Position in regard to America and Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The speeches of the Prime Ministers of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand at the imperial conference held in London, while British in spirit, showed a keen sense of the Empire's international position, especially in regard to the United States and Japan. Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey made eloquent pleas for friendly cooperation as between those countries and the British Empire in order to promote peace and prevent a renewal of the race for armaments. The Japanese in London were especially touched by Mr. Massey's graceful allusion to the help rendered by the Japanese Navy in conveying Australian troops to Europe during the great war.

It was, however, General Smuts who struck the full chords of international music, thus continuing the traditional policy of South Africa which was initiated by Mr. Rhodes. The British Empire, he said, is more than an embodiment of the Anglo-Saxon idea; it is an embodiment of the international idea. On this theme the Prime Minister of South Africa generally acknowledged to speak with as much weight and power, and, naturally more detachment, than any other of the dominion Prime Ministers, and, in his speech at the opening of the imperial conference, he was as impressive as ever. He hopes now that the question of reparations is eliminated in a final and workable settlement. If it should be so, it will mark a great advance toward the solution of world problems.

No Betrayal of Allied Cause

General Smuts looks forward to the disarmament of Germany, not as an end in itself, but as a step toward general disarmament. To envisage the future of mankind from the point of view of war would, he holds, be a betrayal of the causes for which the Allies fought. Not only that but it would prove their undoing from the material standpoint. For if, he continued, they were to load themselves with naval and military armaments, while their competitors in central Europe were free from the incubus, they would be severely handicapped economically and in the end lose the fruits of victory. He therefore urged on the conference the importance of a policy which should render the race for armaments, especially a race of armaments against the United States, an impossibility.

America is closest to the British Empire in human ties, and General Smuts emphasized by a touch which no dominion statesman has given in quite the same way. She is, he says, looked upon by them as the eldest of them, a relative with whom the British Empire is in closest agreement, and with whom it can most cordially work, a relative who left the British circle a long time ago through a great historic mistake. General Smuts believes that recent big events may enable Great Britain and the Dominions to formulate a wise policy, which may retrieve that historic mistake by bringing the United States of America into lines of cooperation with the British Empire.

Exclusive Policy Undesirable

He did not, however, advocate an Anglo-American alliance, because that would imply an exclusive policy. Even if it were possible it would not in his opinion be necessary or desirable. The British Empire is not in need of exclusive allies, he says, not with the pride of the jingo, but with the calm confidence of faith and vision. What she wants, he believes, is to see established a more universal friendship with the world, a real society of nations, away from the old ideas and practices of national or imperial domination, which were the root causes of the late war.

Like the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand, General Smuts sees that the scene of future great events has shifted from Europe to the Far East and the Pacific. He therefore counsels a policy of prudence and reserve in the Empire's commitments, while maintaining impartial, friendly, and helpful relations with all the nations of Europe, and avoiding a partisan attitude in their concerns. The problems of the Pacific will, in his view, be the world problems of the next 50 years or more. That being so he asks if the conference is to act in continuous friendly consultation in the true spirit of a society of nations, or is it to sanction a repetition of rival groups of exclusive alliances, leading to a more terrible catastrophe than the one through which the world has just passed?

Only Alternative to War

That, General Smuts considers, is the only alternative and the great matter for the consideration of the conference. If it is wisely guided he thinks the session may well become one of the great landmarks in history. It has been called at a most opportune moment. For the American Senate, he points out, has already made the first move in a unanimous resolution, proposing a conference of the United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan, which has always been a consistent supporter of the League of Nations. They are all Pacific powers, and General Smuts would include China, which is not only a member of the League of Nations, but was elected a member of the Council at the last meeting of the Assembly at Geneva.

ELABORATE SYSTEM OF "AIR EDUCATION"

British Air Ministry Issues Technical Information to All Who May Come in Any Manner Under Its Jurisdiction

By special aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For a year and a half the British Air Ministry has been issuing notices to airmen, notices to ground engineers, communications to the press, resumes of commercial information, statistics, and technical memoranda, all relating to civil aviation, to say nothing of much matter concerning the Royal Air Force. The output has declined during the past two or three months; but at first, when so much law had to be laid down, notices were sent out almost by every mail.

ENGINEERING SKILL IN MODERN WARFARE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The outstanding figure in the Australian forces in the war was the Jewish citizen-soldier, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash, who commanded a portion of the American troops in the last stage of the war. Now General Monash is head of a huge electrical development system in Victoria, based on the vast brown coal area at Norwell, and he feels free to talk frankly.

"If Australia ever wants to be independent and self-contained with regard to national self-defense, she is starting at the wrong end," declared Sir John Monash, in an address before the Melbourne University Association. "In my opinion, the requisites for defense are adequate equipment, or the means of producing it; a trained staff which knows how to use it; the rank and file. I put the rank and file last because we know from experience that the manhood of Australia is all right, and that it will be available in any national emergency. If we want to put our house in order we should equip ourselves to produce equipment."

Discussing the use of engineering in modern warfare, the Australian leader declared that the skill of the engineer had dominated the whole progress of the war. For instance, call upon a development from the marvelous device of sound-ranging, had made it possible for the Australian Army corps to impale nearly 1000 guns in an area in which they had never before been fired, without the enemy knowing anything about it until afterward. The tank, which was the main factor of the success of the Australian corps in 1918, actually did more harm than good until near the end of 1917, yet underwent improvements which so developed its mobility that it could almost "dance a quadrille."

Mechanical genius in the war had produced highly specialized machinery which cooperated in the almost automatic production of munitions. Both an adequate supply and an interchangeability of parts had thereby been obtained. After her declaration of war, America had been slow to take her part, explained Sir John Monash, because she lacked the coordination necessary to insure the results which he had outlined.

LIQUOR LAW IS PUT TO TEST IN VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Returned soldier clubs in the Province have been the first organizations to test the validity of the new Liquor Control Act which has now been in operation since June 15. Cases are now in the courts involving the Army and Navy Veterans Association of this city and the Great War Veterans Association of Vancouver. Both clubs have been disbursing beer to their members, and are basing their power to do this on the grounds that in interfering with clubs, which obtain the liquor legitimately, the Province is exceeding its rights.

The information laid against the army and navy veterans of this city was at the instigation of Chief of Police Mr. Fry, who as a member of the club, went there and was served. In Vancouver the Great War Veterans Club was raided and liquor was found on the premises for the use of the members. The cases are likely to be carried to the highest court. The law now says that beer may not be sold anywhere within the Province save through a government vendor.

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Notices to airmen are on green paper; notices to ground engineers are on yellow; technical memoranda and communications are in white; and a change is provided by an occasional blue-covered pamphlet. Once in a while a correction—for even a government office can make mistakes—is sent out on a white slip. It might seem that there is scarcely enough civil flying to justify so elaborate a system, such careful supervision. But the organization has been created, the foundations have been laid, and now the air traffic is increasing, so that one long one may hope that one's sense of proportion will no longer be offended.

Liberal Education

Perusal of all this matter affords a liberal education in the progress, the conditions, and the difficulties of air navigation. Much of it is purely technical. For example, there is a memorandum entitled "Experience with Geared Propeller Drives for Aviation Engines" which, obviously, is only for the initiated. One notice instructs ground engineers in the care of petrol-resisting rubber tubes and connections; another relates to the use of safety belts and harness; one calls attention to the frequent failure of the "upper shoe fitting" for the engine diagonal strut employed in a certain type of aeroplane.

The green papers, however, give interesting information on actual piloting and navigation. A recent notice warns pilots of an obstruction caused by the erection of a dummy village, which is to be destroyed by bombs, as an item in the program of the forthcoming Royal Air Force Pageant. Another gives a list of lighthouses on aerodromes in Holland, and enumerates the emergency landing grounds in that country. A whole series, which is frequently added to, relates to wireless stations and the codes signals and wave-lengths employed. There are also long lists of aerodromes for civil use, giving their exact geographical position, the nearest railway stations, and other information.

Notification of Prices

Prices of aviation spirit and oil are notified at every alteration. Warnings to pilots concern such matters as the carrying out of blasting operations at Felixstowe, or the ascent of kite balloons for meteorological observations, or the pyrotechnical demonstrations at the Small Arms Schools at Hythe and at other places, which might be mistaken by airmen for night signals. Changes in the regulations for flying over various foreign countries, in the aerial "corridors," or sections of a frontier over which airmen may pass, prohibited areas in Great Britain and other countries, new signposts for airmen, and many other matters call for continual notification and amendment.

The Air Age has without doubt arrived. Each day brings its own wireless story, more particularly to those who are in a position to receive it. For instance the special aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor sits at home in front of his wireless receiver and, at stated hours, he hears the Air Ministry issuing its meteorological observations. At one moment Groydon speaks by wireless telephone to an aeroplane on its way from London to Paris. Yet again, the Fulham Aerodrome in Norfolk calls up the R-33 or R-36 airships, and gives them bearings. At another an aeroplane calls for direction. Then the wave-length is changed and the Eiffel Tower, Nauen, Nantes, or Malta may each be picked up in turn. Their Morse is too rapid to follow, save by a professional, but it can often be made out as weather information.

LAST MEETING OF TWO EMPERORS

Pessimism Attended Visit, Late in 1915, of Former Emperor William to Court of Austria

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Of the last meeting between the former Emperor Francis Joseph and former Emperor William, which took place in the palace of Schönbrunn, just outside Vienna, on November 29, 1915, some interesting details have been made known which tend to show that both monarchs were greatly depressed over the war situation and were even at that time very pessimistic as to the final outcome.

In peace times the German Emperor usually came to Vienna about once in two years. His visits were never very welcome at the Austrian court as their object was nearly always to borrow money from Francis Joseph. William was quite frequently hard up, as the German civil list allowance and the private revenues of the Hohenzollerns in addition were quite inadequate to cover his extravagant expenditures. His old friend was generally quite disposed to lend him money, but the Austrian court officials who had no particular regard for William used to do their best to persuade Francis Joseph that his own finances at the particular moment would not permit of his advancing 2,000,000 or even 1,000,000 crowns to William.

Only Meeting During War At this last interview, the only one during the whole war, much graver questions had to be discussed than the lending or borrowing of money. In Vienna, court circles it was easily hoped that the meeting would be a harbinger of the end of the war. Unfortunately these hopes were not realized. Some days before the arrival of the German Emperor court circles in Schönbrunn showed signs of considerable uneasiness, which seemed to have originated from Francis Joseph himself. The Emperor had the uneasy feeling that his great military forces, of which he had always been so inordinately proud, had not done all that might reasonably have been expected from them, and he even feared covert reproaches from his impetuous and none too patient nor considerate fellow sovereign.

Unlike former visits, this last was devoid of all display and outward ceremonies: it was a quite private function. The Austrian courtiers found William greatly changed since his last visit. He was not at all in his element. His vivacious speeches, his occasional outbursts of jollity, and his assured manner seemed all "put on" to conceal his anxious mood. Both Emperors appeared to be mutually embarrassed and it was some time before the situation became easier.

Both Wished War to End

Count Paar, for so many years Francis Joseph's personal adjutant and devoted servant, said he was fully convinced that William wished the war was over just as earnestly as did Francis Joseph. Paar made cautious inquiries amongst William's suite, doubting at the instigation of his imperial master as to whether they did not think that the then favorable conditions in the theater of war might afford an excellent opportunity for reaching a peace by understanding. The German courtiers scoffed at the idea, saying that Falkenhayn, the chief of the German general staff, was still planning further great military undertakings. This probably explained the extraordinary hesitancy in the German Emperor's manner. He desired peace, but at the same time he feared to impose his personal authority as the counter-effect of the general staff was so great and in certain circles quite preponderant. Both emperors had already discovered that in spite of all the victories of their armies the true situation of the war was anything but reassuring. This view indeed was generally shared by all but the military circles.

And so the meeting of Schönbrunn brought no peace after all. Neither Francis Joseph nor William trusted one another sufficiently to be very insistent on the necessity of ending the war, each fearing to be thought cowardly. It is certain that Francis Joseph at least had this feeling.

Francis Joseph Pessimistic Almost from the first days after his hasty return from Ispah at the outbreak of the war, the Emperor had spent practically his whole time working in seclusion in the castle of Schönbrunn. Hence he really knew very little of what was going on outside. One day, however, he decided to visit soldiers in the Vienna hospitals. Driving through the streets he was amazed to see long queues of people standing outside the bakers' shops. "What," he said, "you tell me my people cannot get enough to eat. That I had no idea of it. Afterward he became more depressed than ever and rarely went beyond the gates of the park."

It was not long after this that, speaking quite openly with his loyal adjutant, Count Paar, Francis Joseph said: "Things are very bad with us—much worse perhaps than we can imagine. The hungry people at home cannot hold out much longer. We shall see how we get through the winter. Next spring I will absolutely make an end of the war. I am resolved that we shall not be ruined entirely and hopelessly."

Possibly if the monarch had been able to carry out his decision, peace might have been concluded much more easily. But in the meantime another Hapsburg had ascended the throne, a man utterly incapable of supporting the terrible burden of responsibility thrust upon him.

MONTREAL WIRELESS STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Plans are proceeding for the erection of a huge wireless receiving station in Montreal, under the ownership and operation of the Marconi Wireless Company of Canada.

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BRITAIN'S NEED FOR
LOCAL LIQUOR VETO

Temperance Advocate Foresees
Era of Prohibition After Indi-
vidual Communities Have Come
on Record Against the Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The stars in
their courses are fighting against the
liquor traffic. If the eyes of the peo-
ple are not yet open, the events and
movements of the world—what has
taken place in America, the economic
difficulties of the whole world, and
the time of strain through which we
are passing—will make us see the
gravity of the present issue, add when
we come to our senses we shall realize
in peace, as we did in war, that
our very worst enemy is the drink
traffic, and that we must bring to
an end this source of demoralization
and national weakness.

These pregnant words were spoken
by Dr. Scott Lidgett at the annual
meeting of the Temperance Council,
which is composed of representatives
of 14 leading anti-drink organizations.
Presided over by the Bishop of Croy-
don, the main object of the meeting
was to advance the plan of agreement
for temperance legislation for Eng-
land and Wales, of which particulars
have appeared in The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor.

Mr. Ernest Lamb declared that the
economic factor would force the ques-
tion of prohibition before the British
public in a way that it does not at
present realize. The manufacturers
and business people, he said, are find-
ing out what it means, and America
is going to teach Britain all along
the line. The Bishop of Willesden
mentioned that members of the Ro-
tary Club who visited England had
assured him that there was not the
slightest possibility of America going
back on prohibition, and British busi-
ness men were rapidly coming to see
that the old country must follow the
example of the United States.

Damaging Blow to Trade

The Rev. Henry Carter told the
council that the recent defeat of
Colonel Gretton's bill in the House of
Commons was the most damaging
blow to its parliamentary prestige
that the traffic had received in this
generation. Members of Parliament
had never before been so bombarded
with post cards and private letters;
the downfall of the bill was a triumph
of temperance. The local option cam-
paign had reached such a stage that
the government might be compelled
at any time to present the issue to
Parliament, and temperance leaders
were confident that a vote of confi-
dence in the cabinet would quickly
follow. England had to wait eight years after
the passing of the act; England could
not afford to wait so long before pro-
viding an opportunity for getting rid
of the liquor traffic by the vote of
the people.

Learning from the experience of
Scotland, under the Plan of Agree-
ment, "no license" would mean that
not only would all retail drink facili-
ties be closed, but clubs would lose
their special privilege for supplying
liquor. And the polling areas should
be larger than in Scotland. Forty-
two per cent of the votes cast in Glas-
gow were for no license, but the num-
ber of licenses actually extinguished
was only 39 out of over 1700, because
in the areas where the biggest no-
license vote was given the licenses
were few, while the areas where no
change was carried were for the most
part densely populated—the squallid,
sordid slums of which Glasgow had an
undue proportion. There should be no
such class legislation or administra-
tion. Make the area big, said Mr.
Carter; let the decision be a com-
munity decision, bringing the residen-
tial, industrial, and slum quarters to-
gether.

Question of Compensation

Coming to the question of com-
pensation, Mr. Carter explained that
wanting (1) local option quickly, and
(2) to do justice to all men, their
proposals were largely based on the
act of 1904. Where licenses were ex-
tinguished by the vote of the people,
whether by carrying reduction or no
license, within a term of years to be
defined compensation would be paid
out of money raised by a levy on the
trade. The first source of revenue
would be the compensation levy under
the 1904 act, but differently applied
in its incidence on the trade; instead
of being local, it should be national.
It should not be within the power of
any compensating authority to decide
that there should be no levy or only
a fraction of a levy in any given
place; there should be a uniform levy
on the whole of the no license areas
of England and Wales. Next, the levy
should not, as now, be on the rateable
value of the property, but on the li-
quor actually sold on the premises.
If the national compensation fund
raised by this levy was insufficient
for the purpose, then resort should be
had to the direct taxation of intoxi-
cating liquor, the beer, whisky, and
wine actually made.

Mr. Carter pointed out that if
within the period these compensa-
tion arrangements operated there
should be a swift advance toward na-
tional prohibition, so swift that the
people came to the decision to vote
away the remaining licenses and the
whole country went dry, the fund
raised by a levy on the trade would
be insufficient for compensation for
the last remaining licenses, and hence
they proposed that the balance should
be provided by the national exchequer.
"We think that would be a very cheap
bargain indeed," said Mr. Carter. A
local option act on this basis would
begin to operate immediately it was
passed. There would be no need to
wait eight years as in Scotland, nor
14 years as under Mr. Asquith's

Mossing bill. All the retail drinking
facilities in the country—public
houses, beer houses, hotels, restau-
rants, theater houses, licenses for
passenger ships, clubs, every descrip-
tion of retail license, or permission
to retail intoxicants, would be subject
to the vote of the English and Welsh
democracies.

There are sure to be differences of
opinion in regard to any measure of
state compensation, but the plan of
agreement is being considered by all
the temperance organizations with a
view to united action. It is probable
that they will go to the length of pre-
paring an agreed measure for sub-
mission to Parliament.

CAMPAIGN TO END
PEERAGE IN JAPAN

Tokyo Newspaper Wants End of
Nobility Whose Antecedents
Go Back to Earliest History

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.
TOKYO, Japan.—The peers of Japan
have been spoken of as the bulwark of
the imperial family, and they have ac-
quitted themselves with a superior air
as such. But peers are no longer the
bulwark of the imperial family. It is
no longer possible for less than 1000
peers to protect the imperial family.
Its bulwark is its whole 70,000,000
people.

With this opening declaration, the
"Yorodzu Shinbun," a leading Tokyo
newspaper, launches its editorial at-
tack for the abolition of the peerage
of Japan, the oldest or the youngest
peerage in the world, depending on the
viewpoint. The "Yorodzu" is not quite
alone in its campaign, for Prince Fu-
mimaro Konoye, head of one of the
five regent families of the empire, has
championed the cause, while other
members of the nobility have openly
advocated conferring the patent of
nobility for one generation only.

Titles Conferred

The entire Japanese peerage was re-
organized or created, again depending
on the viewpoint, on July 7, 1884, after
the restoration of power to the Em-
peror in the person of Meiji Tenno. At
that time the titles of ke (duke or
prince), haku (count), shi (viscount),
and dan (baron) were conferred on a
number of distinguished Japanese by
an imperial edict. All existing titles
in Japan are less than 30 years old
except that of the Mikado himself. For
this reason the Japanese peerage may
be called the youngest in the world.

The advocates of the opposite view,
however, who declare that the peerage
is nearly 2000 years old, say that back
even in the dim and misty days when
legend first begins to be tinged with
historical accuracy in the island empires,
there were titles of nobility. The
Fujiwara family, who virtually ruled
Japan through the Emperor as a fig-
urehead, were the most powerful of
the early nobles. They, the numerous
branches of their family, and a few
other Japanese were the princes, the
counts and the barons of the early
days. They were known as kuge, or
court nobles.

Rise of Clans

As the military clans rose in power
and usurped the Fujiwara family,
they also gained titles of nobility, but
they were not the same as the court
nobles. The general term of daimyo
was given them, which means, lit-
erally, "great name." Also unlike the
court nobles, each daimyo had a terri-
torial fief, and formed the upper
class of the feudalistic state.

With the restoration of power to
Meiji Tenno, feudalism fell. A few
years later the Emperor abolished all
feudalisms, amalgamating them with
the kuge, under the general term of
kawaku, or "flowerly families." With
the creation of the new nobility in
1884 along the line of western mon-
archies, these aristocrats formed the
nucleus of the new peerage, both kuge
and daimyo being given rank in the
new order of things. Some of them,
especially those of the old kuge fam-
ilies, receive pensions from the state
and are placed under special restric-
tions, such as the necessity of obtain-
ing imperial sanction for marriage.
To them have been added from time
to time new peers, men given titles
of nobility for special services to the
empire. The war with China and
again with Russia added greatly to
their numbers, while last September
titles were conferred on several
statesmen who had handled Japan's
affairs at the Versailles Peace Con-
ference, among them being Prince
Saionji and Count Chinda, both of
whom were raised in rank, a common
practice in Japan.

Novel Democracy

Higher than all the rest are the
five regent families, descendants of
the emperors, who have the privilege
of supplying the heir to the throne
in case of default in the direct line.
The democracy of Japan is a pecu-
liar phenomenon to the American, for
in some respects there is no democ-
racy whatever, while in others it is
carried to an excess. Of the latter
type is the relation between the com-
mon people and the peerage, for a
count or a prince, except of the im-
perial blood, is only Mr. Ito or Mr.
Chinda to the average Japanese save
when the name is written. There is
an entire absence of snobbishness in
this respect.

The peers have their own school,
their own club and some of them have
hereditary seats in the Upper House
of the Imperial Diet; otherwise they
are like all other Japanese. Even
precedence at court is not determined
by a title of nobility, but by a sepa-
rate system of court rank also con-
ferred by the Emperor, so that the
present Premier of Japan, Mr. Hara,
a commoner, ranks second in prece-
dence at court, while a peer bearing
the title of prince ranks sixteenth. A
baron ranks thirty-sixth.

POLISH SCHEME TO
REDUCE DEFICIT

Productiveness of Nation Under
New Regime Has, on the
Whole, Increased Enormously
Since the Pre-War Period

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.

WARSAW, Poland.—On the initia-
tive of Mr. Witos, Premier, the rep-
resentatives of the press were re-
cently invited to a conference with
three Cabinet ministers, namely those
in charge of industry and commerce,
of railways, and of agriculture, who
presented them with a statistical ac-
count of the present actual economic
condition of Poland. The purpose of
this conference was to correct by
truthful statements the pessimistic
opinions which prevail both abroad
and in the country as to Poland's eco-
nomic position.

Mr. Prasnowski, Minister for Indus-
try and Commerce, spoke on the con-
dition of production in mining and
iron foundries, in textile industries, in
metal industries, sugar factories and
so on. As a basis for comparison he
took figures representing the amounts
produced in Poland before the war.
In the first months of independence
and now. He showed that with the
exception of the paper and building
industries the production in all other
branches of industry had improved
enormously and at the present mo-
ment, in spite of the highly disadvan-
tageous conjunctures, had reached
from 60 to 80 per cent of the pre-war
production.

Polish Exports Increase

Poland has already exported in
greater quantities textile products,
petroleum, oil, salt, sugar, starch,
cement, timber, bristles, and other
products. With every month produc-
tion increases and it is hoped that in
the near future the pre-war standard
will be reached. If these facts are
not yet evident in Poland's commer-
cial budget it may be explained by
the necessity which has made it obli-
gatory to import up to this time an
enormous amount of coal and food.
The coal question, in view of the still
undecided situation in upper Silesia, is
an open one, but the difficult problem
of feeding the country has been
solved successfully.

How this problem has been solved
was explained by Mr. Racynski, the
Minister of Agriculture. Above all, he
confirmed the very important fact that
last year's misfortune, the increasing
quantity of waste land, is entirely dis-
appearing. In Great Poland and the
former Congress Kingdom, with the
exception of quite a small strip in the
district of Lublinsow, there is no
waste land at all. In the Polesie
district and in Little Poland it has
decreased immensely. The matter
stands rather worse on the frontiers,
but there, too, in comparison with last
year, the amount of waste land has
fallen by half.

The intensity of agricultural pro-
duction has increased enormously,
which made itself felt in the results
of last year's harvest, thanks to which
instead of the 70,000 wagons of food
products, which it was expected it
would be necessary to import from
abroad, Poland was able to reduce the
amount to 30,000 wagons, namely, the
amount of which the Bolsheviks de-
prived the country during their in-
vasion.

To Dispense With Outside Aid

On the strength of the materials he
possessed and with which the Minister
made his hearers acquainted, he is
able to state that in the coming year
the government will be able to provide
the country with its own stores of food
without seeking aid from foreign
countries. Mr. Witos added that the
horoscope set up by Mr. Racynski
was rather pessimistic than otherwise
and that the situation was even better
than he affirmed. This was owing to
the liquidation of state control and the
leaving of a wide field to private en-
terprise.

Finally the Minister of Railways
stated that a great improvement had
taken place in railway communi-
cation, which showed itself above all
in the doubling of the quantity of trains
running and in the punctuality of
their arrival and departure. This has
been attained, thanks to the restitu-
tion of steam engines from Germany,
as also to the increased productiv-
ness of labor in the workshops. The
gradual reduction of superfluous staff,
the increase of freight tariff, and the
projected increase in passenger tariff
from July 1 by 50 per cent will make
a diminution of the deficit possible.

This is a general outline of the sub-
ject matter of the conference. The
facts adduced go to prove that in
spite of all difficulties and faults, Po-
land is working quietly and with con-
centration at the foundation of her
economic basis and making quick
steps toward taking her rightful place
among the nations.

After the
THEATRE

make him some very thin
cheese sandwiches and run
them under a hot flame,
toasting the outsides only,
so that the cheese melts
down into the bread. But
be sure the cheese is
seasoned with a few
drops of savory

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Included in this offering will be:

Fur Garments, many of them modeled on conservative
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Neckpieces, of Silver Fox, Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,
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Three Hundred Fifty
Imported Beaded Bags

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tic designs, beautifully worked out;
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Drawstring Bags, \$7.75
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at higher prices

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Autumn Dresses

recently arrived from Paris, is now dis-
played in the Department on the
Third Floor

These charmingly simple dresses are
fashioned of the soft silk crepes that
are so universally admired, the colors
including platinum gray, tomato, coral
and the perennially popular navy blue;
and, of course, the indispensable black.
They are effectively decorated with bead
embroideries, in which steel, jet, white
gold and the smart pillar-box red all
figure conspicuously.

The prices: \$48.00, 58.00, 68.00
\$78.00 and upward

BEGINNING MONDAY

An End-of-the-Summer Clearance of
Fine Dress Silks, Velvets, Etc.
(25,000 yards) arranged in appropriate Lengths for Gowns,
Blouses, Skirts and Wraps, and
phenomenally re-priced at

85c. to \$3.90 per yard

comprised in this great Sale are White Silks and Black Silks; Washable
Silks and Printed Silks; Canton Crepe, Crepe Meteor and Crepe de Chine;
Callot Satin and Metal Brocades; Chiffon Velvets, Duvetyns, Velveteens and
Corduroys.

(Sale on the First Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer Season
to New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island points, is in active operation

PARISIAN HOUSING
DIFFICULTY GROWSResidents of French Capital,
Given Hint That Shortage
of Accommodation Exists,
Hold Fast to "Possessions"By Special Correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The recent census shows that while the population of France as a whole has diminished by about two millions, Paris has slightly increased in population. It would appear somewhat curious that there is a positive housing problem in France in general and in Paris in particular, when the increase of inhabitants is only to be counted by a few thousands.

But there are many causes which contribute to the impossibility of finding an empty flat in the French capital. In the first place buildings unfit for habitation have had to be demolished. In the second place there has been no building or practically none of dwelling houses for seven years. Again, although the population remains stationary there are, of course, new families being formed continually.

But the chief cause of the present conditions which are receiving the attention of Parliament is that no one new ever thinks of quitting an apartment of which he is in possession. Paris was almost as full as it is today before the war, but there was always a coming and a going. Flats were "to let" whenever inclination or necessity suggested a change. Even though it was only due to this flowing hither and thither, there appeared to be no scarcity of housing.

Parisian "Hold Tight"

But the moment the death became manifest Parisians refused in any circumstances to abandon their abode. The result is that there is a population which will fight. Nothing is ever to let. If perchance a resident is compelled to leave Paris he profits by the conditions to sublet his flat with the furniture at prices unheard of before the war. Or he trades upon the lack of accommodation to hand over his place, selling his furniture to the newcomer at a fabulous sum.

Thus although it is perfectly true that there is a real shortage it is also true that matters have been made worse than they ought to be by the selfishness of the tenant, who takes advantage of the immunity that he now enjoys from expulsion. An October, while sympathizing with the existing tenants in Paris, must sometimes feel that they have in some respects been too well treated at the expense of the proprietor and of the community in general by the Legislature and the Administration. It is, of course, every way to raise an agitation in Paris at the moment, but it may be said that the housing difficulty has been intensified.

During the war it was, of course, only fair that landlords should not be allowed to get rid of their tenants who were perhaps mobilized, even if those tenants were unable to pay rent. But this immunity has been prolonged in certain cases for two years and in other cases where business is carried on in the dwelling place—for five years.

New Prorogation Sought

Now the two years' prorogation is fast expiring and it is sought to pass a new law which will once more fortify the position of the tenant. The proposal which is before Parliament is almost universally supported, though as indicated there is this other side of the shield, and one may properly ask whether in protecting the present tenants the Legislature is not aggravating the problem. That there is an enormous amount of speculation because of the difficulty of finding flats is certain. However, it is agreed on all hands not to consider too closely this phase of the problem.

It must of course be understood that in writing this the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is not ungrateful of the soundness of the arguments advanced in favor of the general idea that proprietors should not be allowed to behave arbitrarily, to put up their rents beyond measure, or to turn old tenants without reason into the street. Until the new law is passed there will be much anxiety on the part of citizens who will possibly be expelled on improper pretexts at the pleasure of the landlord or have their rent unduly raised at the October term.

The bill which it is sought to pass provides that in consequence of the insufficiency of lodgings there shall be maintained the right of present tenants to stay in their apartments until October, 1924, in such conditions as in default of agreement between the parties shall be fixed by special courts.

Temporary Measure Adopted

The commission charged with drawing up the project submits that all tenants who entered into occupation before October, 1919, shall have the right to stay after October, 1921, for at least six months and for a maximum period of three years according to the ruling of the judges. The cases will be brought before the tribunals whenever the landlords and tenants cannot agree about terms.

As it was impossible to pass the bill before the vacation, a temporary measure was adopted. But even the bill as indicated above is considered insufficient, and there is much agitation for its improvement in favor of the tenant. The wide difference between the minimum and the maximum period of prorogation, in which the arbitrary decision of the judges will have free play, is held to be injudicious and is bound to give rise to inequalities of treatment. Many deputies are arguing that the period of prorogation shall be definitely stated.

With regard to rents it is proposed

that they may at the discretion of the judge be raised by 25 per cent. But unfortunately the bill appears to envisage as a basis the present prices and not the rents which prevailed in 1914. This is held to be a grave error. The prices of today are partly fictitious and only in taking the figures of 1914 can a solid standard be adopted.

Moreover, the bill does not apply to the whole of France but only to communities of 10,000 inhabitants and to such agglomerations as the Department of the Seine. Nevertheless there are undoubtedly many smaller towns in which the housing crisis exists.

No subject has aroused more public interest than this. It is impossible, after the special provisions due to the war, to return to normal conditions of freedom; though, as suggested, in some respects the ordinary conditions in which tenants move about freely would be the most satisfactory solution, provided that landlords were not allowed to put up their rents unduly and tenants not allowed to indulge in improper speculation. Public opinion is such that it is impossible to restore the old liberty, and for many years to come it is likely that there will be a scarcity of available lodgement.

DIVERSITY OF THE
CROWN COLONIES

Mr. Churchill Points Out Characteristics of the Islands in Possession of Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Presiding recently at the Connaught Rooms over the eighteenth annual dinner of the Corona Club, an organization formed of those associated with Crown Colony administration, Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in proposing the only toast, one described by a former Colonial Secretary as the toast of "our noble selves," said that no man ever succeeded so much as the former Mr. Chamberlain, under whose tenure of office the Corona Club was founded, in insuring the British Empire with sense of its own greatness and of the great possibilities of its future.

Since the days of Mr. Chamberlain very terrible things had happened to the world, Mr. Churchill said, but after the smoke and dust of battle had cleared away and the din had subsided—or almost subsided—the grand structure of the British Empire was seen to be erect, unshaken, unimpaired, nothing having been lost or sacrificed or squandered. What a panorama of territory, of islands and of provinces passed before one, he said, when one contemplated the enormous sphere comprised within the Crown Colonies. There were islands which heaped to balance their budget by the sale of turtle; there were islands which endeavored to keep their heads above water by a new issue of postage stamps, appealing, not to the corresponding public, but to the philatelist and the purchaser.

Downing Street Only Supervisory

It would not, Mr. Churchill stated, be possible to govern the British Empire from Downing Street. The government did not try to do so. Downing Street only attempted to supervise the action of responsible governors who were expected to act in accordance with the broad traditions associated with the personality of an English gentleman. That was a code which was not found in any book of regulations. The Germans, with all their great intellectual power and wonderful organizing efficiency, were completely lacking in this peculiar sense of things. So they blundered on ferociously; laboriously, from one error to another, until they ended by arraying the whole civilized world against them and their brave struggling armies.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill said that the British Government always had in their administration the sense of detachment and of impartiality. The power to appreciate the other man's point of view, and once that point of view was comprehended it was probably quite easy to make arrangements and to devise a policy which would result in a real unity of interest between the governing British power and the native inhabitants.

Crown Colonies' Future

Mr. Churchill said he felt that the future which lay before the Crown Colonies was a bright one. Once the ordinary technical apparatus of a modern country had been supplied, the inexhaustible fertility of many of the regions in the Crown Colonies would do the rest, and would return in plenty all the capital which the mother country had invested in them. Hitherto they had made far too little of these great assets of the British Crown.

A tremendous effort should be made, he said, to secure for the Crown Colonies the credits which they required. He hoped it might be possible—he did not say it would be possible—to make some sort of consortium or combination of credit between many of the great colonies so as to secure the necessary loans on a wider basis than was possible if each individual presented itself upon the market. There ought to be, in his opinion, some joint system, like the system of local loans prevailing in this country, for the development of Britain's great plantations and basins.

VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Details of new policies put into effect in the United States Bureau of Education are expected to be explained by John J. Tigert, new Commissioner of Education, in an address at the annual summer conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association at Harvard University, Friday afternoon.

THE ANDERSEN
MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Even those ill-fated persons who do not believe in fairy tales, and the world of literary folk is wide, do still believe in Andersen's fairy tales. Yes, they do. I have known sober judges, quite disillusioned about the life about them, exclaim, "Now, that is a true story." And so it is; a fantastic parable of snobbery, a delightful observation on the crowdiness of crowds. The brave tin soldier was really brave, as everybody knows, and a stony parched pea beneath 25 mattresses and 20 quilts of elderdown is still as good and true a test for princesses as any ever invented. And has not the phrase "ugly duckling" become a familiar of speech in a dozen languages, because as truly as the old folk phrases it expresses an old, old story in human communities? Yes, Hans Christian Andersen wrote fairy tales that were true stories, not mere fantasies like some of Lord Dunsany's yarns. And that is why the Andersen Museum in Odense, Denmark, is a place of pilgrimage yearly to thousands of men, women and children from all over Europe and America.

It is a little house, low and plain, hardly noticeable except for the modest sign that tells that here in 1805 Hans Christian Andersen was born. His father, as everybody knows, was a poor shoemaker, and the boy Hans was the odd one, the ugly duckling of the family, "a stupid boy," the neighbors testified, "a gawk," said those who met him in Copenhagen, "an awkward hore, quite too ridiculous," said others. As a boy he lived his life in one little room in the Odense house. Early and late, if there was money in the family to pay for candles, the silent gawk Hans played his childhood game of making toy theaters. He wasn't very good at his lessons. He was patient enough but not much. He yearned to be at other things. And how patiently and with what merry fancy he whittled and carpentered and colored his doll theaters in the back of his father's cobbler shop.

The museum is not as the house was when Hans was a boy. The mayor of Odense and the committee who collected the money for the purchase of the museum, hunted all over Copenhagen, and have brought back to the humble village cottage many of the pieces of furniture that Andersen had later in his apartments in the capital.

For Americans, going into the Andersen Museum is like nothing so much as a visit to the old March home in Concord, Massachusetts, where "Little Women" was written. And as one thinks of it, both Louisa Alcott and Andersen made much the same affection for themselves in the hearts of their readers. Both seemed somehow to understand the homely sweetness of mankind's common aspirations. And one thinks of either without thinking of a stout and voluminous umbrella. Jo's professor and Andersen himself carried umbrellas, as it were, for seepers. Across the table, carelessly, in the Odense cottage is laid, as though he had just come in, the

of his most famous fairy tales, discovered in the back room of a provincial French book shop.

There are, too, the first editions of the fairy tales, none of your gold and morocco volumes from which so many American youngsters drew the glorious story of "The Flying Trunk." When he first wrote the fairy tales, they were little thought of, even by Andersen.

For the Southern Pacific Company, on August 3 by reduced rates on imported shipments of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers, vegetable oil, fish oil, nut oil, whale oil, seed oil and other oils, butter and dressed poultry through Pacific Coast ports to points east of Chicago, and north of the Ohio river. The rates will be as follows: Fibers, minimum carload weight 40,000, 35 cents, old rate \$1.00; oils,

in packages, 40,000 pounds or in tank cars, capacity of cars, \$1.05, old rate \$1.20; butter and dressed poultry, 24,000 pounds, \$2.30, old rate \$2.35%.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE BRITISH YOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to official returns of unemployment in England there are now some 65,000 boys and 60,000 girls on the lists waiting for employment. The problem indeed is a far greater one today than England had to face at the armistice. The question naturally arises how these young people are spending their enforced idleness. The majority are fairly well educated and comprise chiefly apprentices, learners, improvers, and general clerks. They are really the future craftsmen of industry. It amounts almost to a crisis that so many thousands should be out of work. They are, perhaps, more sensitive to the shock of unemployment. It is not a condition of affairs that the young person expects and it is against all traditions in the world of industry. It is fast making them discontented and a ready prey for the extremist agitator.

The Board of Education is considering the matter and committees are being formed to insist upon the necessity of unemployed young people continuing their studies and being tutored in the theoretical branches of their trades and professions. It is believed that the government is willing to fund 50 per cent of the total cost. There is a movement abroad which is gaining great favor in intelligent circles that aims at the reestablishment of the idea of the real joy of work, the object being to teach a great pride and pleasure in making things as near perfect as possible.

Hitherto the main idea has been one of working so many hours a day for a wage, not because one had any real joy in execution of one's craft. It is hoped that the spread of such a movement among young workers will go a long way to stabilize industry and bring about a complete change of ideas with regard to work in general. This is the only way by which it can be hoped to regain that proficiency and efficiency in creative work which was the hall mark and genius of the ancient craftsman.

PLANS FOR ONTARIO FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario.—Industrial and agricultural exhibits from northern Michigan will this year be seen at the Western Fair in this city for the first time. The international aspect of the fair has not been a deliberate acquisition, but is a result of the close commercial relations which have existed for some time between Ontario and the state across the international border, and which have been increasing in importance for several years. The secretary of the fair reports that quite a number of United States exhibitors have contracted for space in the various industrial buildings.

Freight Rates Reduced
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Reduced freight rates on apple shipments from California points to eastern territory, which went into effect July 21, will be followed, according to G. W. Luce, freight traffic manager



"Lizzie Thumb," a drawing by William Pedersen

famous Andersen umbrella, and beside it, the equally famous top hat, outstopping Lincoln's shiny headgear. On the floor is a rugged piece of baggage, Andersen's, and tags like a veritable modern globe trotter's, just as he might have tossed it, on his return from one of his many trips to all parts of Europe and the adventurous Near East. Andersen was a great traveler and loved to write about his journeys, but his travelogues are of passing literary value, not all the perfect things his tales are. Many of his letters from abroad, notably those he wrote from Spain, are no more inspired and sensitive than the work of any ordinary hack journalist. But once he was home, he found himself the richer in colors and in plots, for his own work.

The museum contains all kinds of documents and manuscripts by Andersen and about him. Everything is labeled and explained in four languages, Danish, English, German, and French, and no doubt some day soon, Russian labels will be added, for he was always popular in eastern as well as western Europe. Not long ago a rare find was bestowed on the museum, the original manuscript of some

of Leonardo da Vinci, the drawing is so delicate, so simple, charming as little winds upon a summer brook, lovely as the fairy tales themselves.

Reich-Lievre
RICH AND LEE-VER

WILL BRITAIN DROP
FREE TRADE POLICY?Indications Are That Struggle
of Century Ago Is to Be Re-
peated Shortly. With the Pro-
tectionists Coming to Fore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Is Great Britain about to forsake her old historic free-trade policy and follow France and America into the camp of high protection? Probably most people, noting the apparently steady and unchecked progress through Parliament of the Anti-Dumping Bill, and its companion, the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, have assumed that this would prove to be the case. Certainly all the evidence, both outward and visible, has pointed steadily that way.

First, the Coalition Government, with an immense majority behind it, has definitely and firmly declared its conversion to that policy. Secondly, the thick-and-thin free traders, under the leadership of Mr. Asquith, are weak in numbers as well as in that impalpable and yet real thing called "influence." Probably never before in his political life has Mr. Asquith enjoyed less prestige and power than today, owing chiefly to the widespread conviction that he has no adequate program for the solution of England's numerous problems. The alternative policy of granting government subsidies to those industries which seem to need bolstering is very unpopular.

Abandonment of Precept

All these factors would seem to justify the observer in concluding that England, having taught the world free trade, was about to abandon her own teachings and go in for that economic nationalism which the western world, in general, has long adopted. On the other hand, there are those who declare positively that the passage of these tariff bills means absolutely nothing, and some even go so far as to say that the government has no serious intention of putting the proposed rates into effect.

Another Parliament has passed these measures, the real initiative in establishing the proposed tariff rates rests with the government. If Mr. Lloyd George and his Cabinet concludes that the proposed measures of protection are "unnecessary" or "inexpedient," the whole thing can be quietly dropped. Hence it is perfectly possible, under the apparently top-heavy system enjoyed by England, for nothing whatever to come of the battle which England has just gone through.

Points for Free Traders

It is worth canvassing briefly the arguments of those who assert that after the flurry is over, England will be found sticking stoutly to free trade and welcoming German goods and contriving, in her historic fashion, to make money out of them. Their arguments, which at least reveal the immense complexity of English politics and industry, are as follows:

(1) That the leading bankers in Great Britain, led by men like Lord Inchcape and Reginald McKenna, have issued a firm protest against any trifling with protection. They want Germany, and, indeed, Europe in general, to pay their debts and they are convinced that those debts can be paid only in goods. Governments in England do not lightly ignore fiscal advice from the bankers of England.

(2) The "big fellows"—the shipping, coal, cotton and wool industries—have not asked protection for themselves and are reputed to be opposed to it for others on the ground that England cannot recover her markets until she can manufacture more cheaply and that she cannot manufacture more cheaply until the cost of living comes down.

(3) Mr. Lloyd George has become convinced that the tariff reformers within the Conservative Party, for whose concern the government embarked upon its somewhat tentative tariff program, have not demonstrated

sufficient strength in the business world to justify the government in going further with it.

Centennial Attack

Curiously enough, it was approximately a century ago—101 years, to be exact—that the "City," as the financial heart of London and England is called, led the first assault upon the system of protection then prevailing. This was the first public movement in England in favor of free trade and it came from the merchants of London. It took the form of a petition, drafted by Thomas Tooke, author of "The History of Prices," asking for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and other numerous tariff acts then on the books.

This petition was presented on May 8, 1820, in the House of Commons by Mr. Alexander Baring, afterward Lord Ashburton. The government of the day explained that it was not unwilling to repeal these acts but that "vested interests" had grown up in connection with the existing tariff system and that they would be imperiled by its repeal. But the agitation continued and was finally crowned with success in 1846 when Mr. Gladstone wiped the last of the tariff acts off the statute books.

One hundred and one years later, the "City" again sets its face against the tariff system, with what success the next few months should determine.

LADY ASTOR AND THE
DOMESTIC SERVANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lady Astor was the chief speaker at the conference of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed held recently in London. She spoke with understanding and sympathy of the domestic servant and made some telling remarks upon how they should be treated.

The servant question was not peculiar to this country, Lady Astor said, but it was an international question. All over the world complaints were being made that domestic servants could not be got, or, if secured, were unsatisfactory. The problem was really an aspect of the world unrest. Whether the war was entirely responsible she could not altogether say, but it was certain that the war was responsible for showing women what they believed to be a fuller and freer life. The dignity and healthy working restrictions depended still upon the clarified outlook of two people—the employer and the employed.

"These great organizations, such as the one for which I am speaking today," continued Lady Astor, "could do much to make better conditions and shorten the hours of labor, but that in itself would not bring greater happiness. Both sides have to realize at once that the old pre-war ways cannot continue. Servants also must realize that everybody is the servant of somebody else. Everybody is 'bossed' by somebody else. Where there is a husband and wife one or the other is 'bossed.' I have never been able to understand why domestic service should be looked upon as degrading. There is only one thing worse than a disgruntled servant and that is a cross mistress. No one helped more toward winning my election at Plymouth than my butler, who was just as nice to the smallest kitchen maid as he is to me, and in consequence I have always a wonderful feeling whilst away from home on parliamentary duty that everything is all right in the house."

"Servants would give good service if they knew their masters and mistresses were giving good service. I certainly do not believe, however, in bringing the parlormaid into the parlor to chat with the mistress. Neither would care for, or enjoy the experience. But servants ought to be made to feel that each had a friend in the other. Mistress and maid should look upon each other as an individual and not as a kind of slave. This is the only way to let domestic servants see that their calling is honorable."

"Nothing," emphasized Lady Astor, "can put the matter right but the right spirit and point of view. There are faults upon both sides and it requires a healthy, active cooperation between women who employ domestic servants and the workers themselves in order greatly to improve the service and add dignity to the calling. It is a woman's job, and women alone can bring about these much-desired conditions in the greatest home-making industry in the world."

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MUSIC MEMORIES

And Their Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From Its Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Immature musical talent is apt to be cutting and uncutting. Looking back upon his listening attitude, during his early student days, the writer realizes that he believed "The star can do no wrong." Yet, at first with bewilderment and then with regret, he saw and heard star after star miss a twinkle here and there. He was seeking perfection for himself in his own work and after a time he took a borrowed measure in announcing that he had heard but three perfect performances given by singers in all the years of his student listening. By that statement, he always made haste to explain, he meant a performance in which he could ask no tone changed; no nuance more beautifully shaded; no tempo accelerated and no forte or pianissimo crescendo or decrescendo.

But all of these "Martha" Caruso once sang the "Mappari" aria with a genuineness that stopped all continuation of the performance until he consented to repeat it. In repeating the aria he took in one breath the most difficult phrase in the number, one he had cut in two when first singing it. It happened that the writer was sitting in the second row of the orchestra seats. Astonished by Caruso's wonderful phrasing he exclaimed aloud a "Well." He tried to suppress the ejaculation, but not before Caruso, who was standing well down stage, had heard it. The great tenor went on singing but, looking down at the writer, gave him a long comical wink and put an added look on the end of the phrase. It may be because of that wink, at any rate, even now, that that presentation of "Martha" still lingers in memory as having given the best tenor performance—making the third of perfect ones—of student days.

It took years of personal successes and elips to learn that one is not an artist because one is perfect but rather because one is a rounded-out performer, ready to meet whatever happens and always striving to give one's best.

Not to be in exact accord with the best is thought to be an atrocious fault only because in an amateur. Once, in a presentation of "Die Meistersinger," given in Boston, the writer heard the prize lied couple of measures on the stage, the conductor of the orchestra and the audience and also the members of the orchestra tried to catch up with the singer. Caruso, even at the end of the performance, the conductor and the letter of the score. Finally the conductor beat upon his lamp shade and waved energetically at the tenor, who stopped not in the least ruffled. Then the orchestra struck up once more and Jean de Rakke sang the prize lied beautifully.

Until that moment such a slip could not have been believed of that idol of the public, the paragon tenor, as he was considered by all the young singers. Why it happened then was never explained and it was a long time before the writer could see that in the police with which the situation was met and the artist delivered so soothingly lay the stamp of the artist, a credit mark which could not have been so clearly won had it not been for the fault of having started before the best.

Another incident bore out that conclusion. During the first presentation of Verdi's "Otello" at the Metropolitan, Victor Maurel, as Iago, had just given Tamagno, who was singing Otello, a lesson in jealousy. Maurel, with his excellent swag, was making a slow exit up stage. Little by little Tamagno stopped, picturing first visions of the green-eyed monster, looking instead more and more anxiously toward the entrance stage right. The conductor tapped his desk. The orchestra stopped playing. Maurel gave a quick look over his shoulder, his picturesque swag broke in a forward jump and he disappeared off the stage toward the right, calling in a low whisper, "Desdemona! Desdemona!"

A moment later Emma Eames hurried on from the right, calling so loudly that it was heard even in the balconies, "Desdemona! Desdemona!" ("Give me the note!") Tamagno sang out a good round tone. The conductor waved to the orchestra, which began again at Iago's exit and the scene was superbly sung. It seemed marvelous that in the attention Tamagno could go back of the music that had just been playing and give the correct pitch and that, catching it, Mme. Eames could pick up the recitative and at least seemingly, unimpaired by the break, carry the scene on to a triumph.

Another amusing thing once occurred at the Metropolitan, this time because of the effort of deliberately attempting to enhance stage effects. The spectacular piece "1492" was being given, part of the time. The unusual number of experts at hand caused the stage management to spread itself somewhat more than usual. In "Carman," a much larger than usual production was introduced in the last act. The man who was chosen to impersonate the Alamo rode a spirited black horse. He was a fine horseman, and in "1492" permitted the fact to be known. His mount may have taken the bit into its own teeth, or it may have been human vanity, either way the effect was the same. The cigarette girl friends of Carman had not been coached to expect a horse rearing on hind legs and shaking its forelegs over their heads. They shrieked and screamed. Two of them, not feeling

CITIES MUST SHARE

COST OF NEW ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From Its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—By reason of the fact that the Ontario Government, urged on by the brief time limit imposed by federal authorities for the utilization of Dominion loans, is undertaking a vast program of road building, London is soon to have 27 miles of paved suburban highways leading into the city on terms suitable to the civic purse. The estimated cost of the roads mentioned is \$1,375,000, and the share which the city will have to pay is \$370,000. The rest will be a matter for the rural residents.

The situation locally is a good example of the good roads controversy which has arisen all over the Province as a result of the Drury Government's extensive highway-building program. The cities everywhere are protesting at having to pay their share of the suburban sections, construction of which they would not otherwise undertake for years to come; and the rural districts are also objecting to paying the big end of the construction costs on roads which they claim are of greatest benefit to the urban municipalities.

While city officials here welcome the provincial government's interest in good roads, it is pointed out that the city finances will have to stretch considerably even to meet the moderate percentage of the cost assessed against the municipality. If it is desired to appeal against the constructions of the highways at this time, the appeal must be entered within 30 days. If this appeal is not made, the work is ordered done by the provincial highway department, and there is no further chance of the municipality's escaping the share of costs. The majority of city authorities see in the recent highway legislation of Ontario an evidence of a policy which subsidizes rural communities at the expense of the cities. While millions of dollars are annually collected by the Province in automobile fees, and this money applied to the Province share of road building, not a cent of license money comes to municipalities. Rural roads are built with license money and cities build their own. The cities are already burdened with heavy paving programs, and oftentimes are not able to bear their share of the suburban road sections.

Building Trades
REJECT WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Representatives of 19 trades unions in the building line at a conference with the Builders Exchange representing the employers have given the definite answer of the organized workers of Toronto that they will not accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages. John Doggett, secretary of the Building Trades Council, representing the employees, said that the acceptance of the proposed reduction would only mean reducing the workers' standard of living beyond the point where they could live respectably and educate their children. J. M. Scott, president of the Builders Exchange, said that Labor by its refusal to accept the 10 per cent reduction is simply forcing the open shop. Mr. Doggett, secretary of the Builders Exchange, said that the material dealers had reduced their prices considerably and that it was now up to Labor to cut wages. Mr. Doggett, secretary of the Building Trades Council, took issue with this statement. He said that contractors could even yet make a big cut in the price of material, which would tend to show that there was an understanding between different firms regarding the prices to be charged for material.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GRAIN INQUIRY

Canadian Grain Board to Investigate the Charges of Elevator Irregularities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From Its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The latest development in the series of incidents which began with the alleged secret hearing at Ft. William, Ontario, and resulted finally in the permanent injunction order which put a stop to the activities of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission of Canada is the announcement that the Board of Grain Commissioners will investigate the charges made at the Ft. William hearing. It was on that occasion that R. J. Henderson, a former employee of the United Grain Growers, Limited, made the charge that the company had erected false bottoms in the elevator bins at the terminal in 1915, and that there had been irregularities in the weighing of grain in certain of the elevators when the company took them over from the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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A Sunset on the Mississippi

A picture of a sunset on the Mississippi is given in George W. Cable's "The Grand Old Man."

"Although behind them was a lonesome city miles in which hardly more signs of human life had been seen or heard than if their way had been on the open Atlantic, the beauty of the wilderness alone, transfigured in the light of the declining day, might well have attracted the eye. A red sun was just sinking behind the horizon. Its beams and the blue shadows that divided them lay far, miles long, across the glossy stream, and its green and gray forests tapered and vanished in a low eastern haze. The tints of autumn already prevailed along the shores, and the indolent waters mirrored the reversed images of the two islands in outlines clearer than their own, and from bank to bank took on a enriched hues the many colors of the sky. At the far end of the reach, between and somewhat beyond the islands, stood well out of the situation, a sand-bar, its middle crowned with a tall, slender, young cypress, and willows, all its ill-favored made picturesque and the whole mass glorified by the sunset. By this bar the waters of the central channel were again divided north and south, and the stream, with another eastward turn, straightened up for the southern passage between the bar and (island) Sixth-three.

"We'll pass her close," said one of the boat's family to those who hung on his words. In this low water she's got to come round the bar and well over to the left bank, same as us.

"On the boiler deck and on the roof passengers pointed out to the kind that only see what they are shown the smoke of another boat, across the forests on the Arkansas side, in Old Town Bend. Presently the Enchantress glided into view on the larboard bow hardly two miles away. But before the Enchantress as well, looking southward across the same interval, gleamed a picture worthy of her delight. For there came the Votava, curving white ribbons from her out-water, her people waving and cheering, a swirl harking from her prow, and the whistles high up between her chimneys roaring in long salute.

"By no premeditation could the unpromised scene have been finer. The Votava, as she took the wider circuit against the Mississippi shore, caught the whole power of the setting sun on all her nearer side while she swept close along an undivided curtain of autumn forest drenched in the same sunlight and looking to her sudden brown. North and west of her, where the mud-bar lay bare of trees, the Enchantress, larger, stranger, swifter, sailed to her own shade but was not



"A Mill on the Yare," by Arnesby Brown, R. A.

Mills

There is always a certain fascination about mills of any kind. And to read that the Crusaders, invading the East, saw windmills there and upon returning to western lands introduced them for flour making, enhances the fascination a little. Domesday Book tells us in its chronicle of the time that England, in the time of the Normans, was covered with mills for grinding wheat into millstones.

"Glowly the mill structures have been improved. The oldest example was probably the post mill, that is, the entire building was carried upon a post, and it was necessary to turn the whole mill to bring the sails to face the wind. Progress then took away the necessity of moving the building from stem to stern, and by a new method, a mill was constructed having a stationary tower, crowned with a revolving hood which rotated on top of the tower and to which were attached the wind shaft and sails. This was called the tower, smock or trock mill. Such a type of mill was used on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, by the Pilgrim fathers. A long pole fastened to the hood was fastened to a wheel on the ground, and, as one writer says, "the hood was turned by oxen, slowly, until the sails were adjusted to catch the wind."

Later generations, especially in America, gave over to the wind all the responsibility, not only of turning the blades of the sails, but of revolving the sails to catch full advantage of the breeze, this latter function being in the keeping of a rudder which whirled the sails as the wind changes in direction. And of course the mills themselves have gone far beyond the use of wind power, and grinding is done by steam, gasoline, or electric engines and motors.

Old-Time Harvesting on Exmoor

Then the golden harvest came, waving on the broad hillside, and nestling in the quiet nooks scooped from the fringe of wood. A wealth of harvest, such as never gladdened all our country-side since my father ceased to reap, and his sickle hung to rust. But now I took it from the wall, where mother proudly stored it, while she watched me. . . .

All the parish was assembled in our upper courtyard; for we were to open the harvest that year, as had been settled by Farmer Nicholas, and with John Kebby, who held the third hook. . . . Behind us Annie and Lisette walked, wearing wreaths of corn-flowers, set out very prettily. . . .

After us the maidens came, milk-maids and the rest of them, with Betty Maxworthy at their head, scolding even now, because they would not walk stily. But they only laughed at her.

Then the Snows came trooping forward; Farmer Nicholas in the middle, walking as if he would rather walk to a wheatfield of his own, yet content to follow lead, because he knew himself the leader; and signing every now and

then to the people here and there, as if I were nobody. . . .

After the Snows, came Jasper Kebby, with his wife new-married; and a very honest pair they were, upon only a hundred acres, and a right of common. After these the men came. After these men and their wives came all the children toddling, picking flowers by the way, and chattering and asking questions, as the children will. There must have been three score of us, take one with another; and the lane was full of people. When we were come to the big field-gate, where the first sickle was to be, Parson Bowden heaved up the rail with the sleeves of his gown down green with it; and he said that every body might hear him. . . . "In the name of the Lord, Amen!"

"Amens! So be it!" cried the clerk, who was far behind, being only a shoe-maker. . . .

Then Parson Bowden read some verses from the parish Bible, telling us to lift up our eyes, and look upon the fields already white to harvest; and then he laid the Bible down on the square head of the gatepost, and despite his gown and cassock, three good swipes he cut of corn, and laid them right and onwards. All this time the rest were huddling outside the gate, and along the lane, not daring to interfere with parson, but whispering how well he did it.

When he had stowed the corn like that, mother entered, leaning on me, and we both said, "Thank the Lord for all His mercies, and these the first fruits of His hand!" And then the clerk gave out a psalm verse by verse, done very well. . . . And when the psalm was sung, so strongly that the foghorns on the bank were shaking, like a chime of bells, at it we all fell to at reaping.

Of course I mean the men, not women; although I know that up the country, women are allowed to reap; and right well they reap it, keeping row for row with men, comely and in due order; . . . But in our part, women do seem their proper business, following well behind the men, out of harm of the swinging hook, and stooping with their breasts and arms up they catch the swathes of corn, where the reapers cast them down, and tucking them together tightly with a wisp laid under them, they fetch around and twist, with a knee to keep it close; and lo, there is a goodly sheaf, ready to set up in stocks! After these the children come, gathering each for his own little self, if the farmer be right-minded; until each hath a bundle made as big as himself and longer, and tumbles now and again with it, in the deeper part of the stubble.

We, the men, kept marching onward down the flank of the yellow wall, with knees bent wide, and left arm bowed, and right arm flashing steel. Each man in his several place, keeping down the rig or chine, on the right side of the reaper in front, and the left of the man that followed him; each making further sweep and inroad into the golden breadth and depth, each casting leftwards his rich clearance as his forerunner's double track. . . .

So like a half a wedge of wildfowl, to and fro we swept the field; and when to either hedge we came, sickles wanted whetting, and thresholds required mauling, and backs were in need of easing, and every man had much to say, and women wanted praisings. Then all returned to the other end, with reaping hooks beneath our arms, and dogs left to mind jackets. . . . "Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore.

Thoreau in New York

(Thoreau to Emerson at Concord)

Castleton, Staten Island, May 23.

My Dear Friend.—I was just going to write to you when I received your letter. I was waiting till I had got away from Concord. I should have sent you something for the "Dial" before. . . . I send you some verses from my journal which will help make a packet. I have not time to correct them, if this goes by Rockwood Hoar. If I can finish an account of a winter's walk in Concord, in the midst of a Staten Island summer, not so wise as true, I trust, I will send it to you soon.

I have had no later experiences yet. You must not count much upon what I can do or learn in New York. I feel a good way off here; and it is not to be visited, but seen and dwelt in. I have been there but once, and have been confined to the house since. Everything there disappoints me but the crowd; rather, I was disappointed with the rest before I came. I have no eyes for their churches, and what else they find to brag of. Though I know but little about Boston, yet what attracts me, in a quiet way, seems much nearer and more pretentious than there.—Libraries, pictures, and faces in the street. There are two things I hear and am aware I live in the neighborhood of—the roar of the sea and the hum of the city. I have just come from the beach (to find your letter), and I like it much. Everything there is on a grand and generous scale,—seaweed, water, and sand; great shade-nets spread to dry; crabs and horseshoes crawling over the sand; clumsy boats, only for service, dancing like sea-fowl over the surf, and ships afar off going about their business.

I am glad that Channing has got settled, and that, too, before the Irish. I have read his poems two or three times over, and partially through and under, with new and increased interest and appreciation. Tell him I saw a man buy a copy. He may have given him the credit. What with Alcott and Lane and Hawthorne, too, you look strong enough to take New York by storm. Will you tell L. if he asks, that I have been able to do nothing about the books yet?

Believe that I have something better to write to you than this. It would be unkind to thank you for particular deeds.—From "Familiar Letters of Henry David Thoreau" (ed. by F. B. Sanborn).

The Daisy

Little Peg-a-Ramsey
With the yellow hair,
Double-ruff about her neck
And no'er a frock to wear.

Opens to the sunbeam,
Carties to the bee,
Dances when the bobolink
Awakes the world with glee.

Little Peg-a-Ramsey,
Say, before you close,
Do you ever droop your head
And wish you were a rose?

Little Peg-a-Ramsey
Nodding in the wheat,
Could it make you prouder
To call you "Marguerite"?
—Arthur Guiterman.

The Firstfruits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

N I Corinthians xv, 20 and 23, St. Paul makes the following unequivocal statements: "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept."

For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." It is learned in Christian Science that the word Adam used in the first of these statements signifies the false belief that mind and intelligence exist in matter, and that the word Christ refers to the real or spiritual creation. Knowing this, it becomes clear that the idea which the Apostle desires to convey is that as death inevitably follows as the result of the belief that mind or intelligence resides in matter, so the realization of the reverse of this dream, the awakening to the fact of man's spiritual nature, brings life. It is to be remembered that these statements of St. Paul are not only promises made by an inspired writer to humanity; they are far more than that, for they are scientific declarations involving cause and effect, and as such are worthy our most profound consideration.

One of the anomalies of scholastic theology is that while claiming to stand for all that is spiritual, it has preached, countenanced, and fostered the belief in the Adam-dream, found in the second account of the creation: that the dust-man depicted in Genesis II is the being whom God created in His own image and likeness, and pronounced "very good," even though such theology must well know that this could not be possible, and that if it were true then God and not man is directly responsible for all the crime, sin, sickness, poverty, and death with which human experience has to contend. So that even on purely moral grounds the theory is unbelievable and untenable. Just why then this Jehovistic account of the creation should be stressed and the Eliohistic account in the first chapter of Genesis should be given such scant consideration would be unaccountable if it were not for the fact that the theologians appear to have some corroboration in the testimony of the so-called five material senses, as to the reality of the physical creation. This testimony, however, it can easily be shown, is not reliable evidence, if the advice of John is taken, to "believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God," for when this is done it is soon discovered that the physical senses know nothing about God, infinite Principle, and cannot therefore be of Him. Further, when these witnesses, the five senses, are examined about things which they claim to know and to testify to truthfully, it is found that their reputation for truth and veracity is bad, for an examination discloses the fact that they have been known to testify falsely about persons and things. But apart from all this, scholastic theology is bound to respect certain vital passages in the Scriptures in deciding the issue, and one of these, in addition to the admonition of John referred to, to "believe not every spirit," is the statement of Paul, which gives the reason why these so-called five senses are not competent witnesses, namely, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God."

Out of all this confusion, as Ellin came to Job, Christian Science comes to a tired and almost exasperated humanity with words of good comfort and cheer, repeating those of Christ Jesus when he said, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world," the false belief or misapprehension about man and his relation to God. Christian Science, like the Master, is proving to mankind that, in the language of Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." It demonstrates that the first account of creation is the true account and that the second account is an allegory describing the misapprehension which man has regarding God and man. It is to the second account, and man's effort to identify the dust-man as God's image and likeness, that the anthropomorphic conception of the creator owes its origin.

Christian Science teaches, as did Jesus, that God is Spirit, and must be worshiped spiritually, and that spiritual man is His son. In reference to the material misconception of man Mrs. Eddy says on page 95 of the textbook, "Lulled by stupefying illusions, the world is asleep in the cradle of infancy, dreaming away the hours. Material sense does not unfold the facts of existence; but spiritual sense lifts human consciousness into eternal Truth."

It is the mission of Christian Science to this age, as it was of Christ Jesus in his time, to awaken into "newness of life" those who are still asleep "dreaming away the hours." That Christian Science is obeying the demands of God, and is declaring Him almighty being proved, even as Jesus proved that he was about his Father's business, by many wonderful works, in the healing of sin and the casting out of devils (evils), through a correct understanding of God and man. Thus it is demonstrated that the words written by John in his first epistle, which are read every Sunday in all Christian Science churches, are true, "Beloved,

how are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

A Mountain Weaver

North Carolina.

But the most cherished occupation of the mountain woman for generations was, and to a very limited extent still is, weaving, an occupation exclusively her own and which in a peculiar way relates her to a by-gone world. Traveling along the road, you glance through an open doorway to see a woman "sitting in a loom," a large, clumsy, home-made loom in which she is weaving cloth. One always experiences a thrill of pleasure at sight of a loom here in the mountains. Some memory of Penelope and Evangelina seems to linger about it. But the weavers of today are neither great ladies nor fair young girls. The girls of the mountains prefer machine-made cloth to the home product and the labor of weaving it. "I can't learn her noway," the mother says of her daughter who takes no interest in the ancestral loom.

In the corner near the loom stands the spinning-wheel, not as a mere parlor ornament with a ribbon around its neck, but in readiness to spin a thread. Sometimes loom and spinning-wheel stand upon the porch, where they lend a peculiar air of domesticity to the landscape. As a rule, however, they are inside the house, for weaving is the woman's winter work, or one might say her recreation, for like the woman of antiquity she loves to spin and weave. And she is proud of the result. Even the coarse "jeans" for her men's clothing and the "linsey cloth" for her own are regarded by her with affectionate pride, for has she not created them out of nothing, you might say? To convert a long thread into a piece of stout cloth might well make any heart thrill with pride. Besides this, she weaves towels and blankets and, most prized of all, coverlets of elaborate design for the beds.—"In the Carolina Mountains," Margaret W. Morley.

Buoys

A buoy on the billows
A dipping gull,
A wind that is glad,
A sail that is taut,
A sky that is blue
And a sea blue-clad—
With a tide song-fraught!

A tide that shall bring me
Upon its flow
The breath of all life,
Its sweetest boon—
The power to hear
Above world-deep strife
God's growing tune.
—Cale Young Rice.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921

EDITORIALS

On Finding Something to Do

One of the functions of a public health service seems to be to find difficulties where there are none, and to spread news of an epidemic rather than to allay the fear. Once a large system has been built up to meet emergencies, it often sets to work to find the emergencies, or even to presuppose them, whether or not they exist. That is the main danger of such great organizations as the United States Public Health Service and the Red Cross. They are eager to discover opportunities for exerting their influence, and thus for extending their powers. To this end they strive to interest every influential official, including in the latest case President Harding himself, in their aims.

In a book called "The Health Officer," Dr. Frank Overton and Dr. Willard J. Denno show the essential reason for this when they say that "public sentiment and the courts grant almost dictatorial powers to a health officer in the presence of an epidemic." It is this dictatorial power that the Public Health Service desires for itself in the situation which it has advertised to be present in the south just now. A dictatorship of the medical profession might be just as bad as the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, and would not really be granted or accepted by public opinion. It would be a class autocracy incompatible with a democratic form of government. The book already mentioned is one of the numerous treatises intended in part to show doctors and health officers themselves how to use their power and to gain more by advertising their activities widely, in connection with any situation such as has been misconceived to exist in the south.

Just at present the United States Public Health Service doubtless desires to advertise its work because of the congressional investigation to which it is soon to be subjected. It is curious how a well-advertised epidemic often occurs just before an important legislative session at which public health bills are to be considered. In nearly every part of the United States this has been the experience at one time or another, and the danger of an epidemic, whether or not the fears of the doctors have been justified, has been used to persuade legislators that dictatorial powers should be granted to public health officials.

The interesting point about the publicity being given to the supposedly bad conditions in the south is the resentment which this has stirred up in the south itself. So far, the governors of many of the southern states, together with even the local boards of health in those states, have vigorously declared that no aid is needed either from the United States Public Health Service or from the Red Cross. This, of course, is simply one indication of the reaction against medical domination that is certain to come whenever that domination is insistent enough. From any point of view, each state should be free to solve its own local problems in its own way, and should certainly not be subjected to the advertising of what has no actual foundation. An epidemic, in fact, should never be advertised. Instead it should be dealt with as quietly and as simply as possible, in order that fears may be quieted and the suggestion of disease be minimized. Publicity given to an epidemic of disease serves no useful purpose for the public, but often seems to be intended subtly to persuade the public of the necessity for a state medical organization with absolute powers.

If the Public Health Service would set to work as industriously to find health as it does to find disease, it might justify its existence. The tendency of its activity is usually on the wrong side, because it tries to persuade people to look out for disease rather than to understand health. The evil of this negative propaganda is being recognized by many health officers themselves, but thus far, from the very nature of their theories, they have comprehended very little of what positive constructive work is. Many doctors would readily admit this to be a fact. As long as the essential truth as to what constitutes health is so little understood by the medical people, they cannot expect to enforce their theories as to disease upon the general public.

The south is really to be congratulated on the energy with which it has refused to offer itself as a field wherein the Public Health Service and the Red Cross may find something to do. In the south there is still a great deal of state pride, which is excellent when it resists unfounded suggestions such as those of famine and pestilence which the Public Health Service has recently been working up. The statement of Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee no doubt illustrates the feeling of the south generally: "Referring to a highly sensational article that appeared in the papers of Tuesday morning, I want to state that I am sure President Harding was misinformed about this matter of conditions in the south. In the goodness of his heart he has been misled. I have here on my desk a large number of telegrams showing that these conditions do not exist in my State. I wish to say that in so far as the people of my State are concerned, the report is wholly incorrect. Nor are we subjects of charity down there. We are greatly obliged to the President for his good intentions, but we surely do not need the services of the Red Cross, or any other charitable organization." The United States Public Health Service, therefore, will find it difficult to use what appears to be its mere supposition of conditions in the south as a reason for persuading the public that its power to dictate action should be extended.

The Dominions and Defense

ALTHOUGH the vast majority of people, both inside and outside the British Commonwealth, entertain, it cannot be doubted, the earnest hope that the forthcoming conference in Washington will do away with the necessity for any country to formulate elaborate schemes of defense, still there is a welcome significance in the obvious desire of the British dominions to share with the mother country the burden of defending the Commonwealth.

During the past few years, a tremendous change has come over the status of the various component parts of the Commonwealth. From the somewhat vague position of independent colonies, which they occupied a decade or two ago, the dominions have attained to the full recognition of statehood, claiming, and being gladly accorded, a large share in the settlement of all questions affecting the Commonwealth as a whole, whilst retaining the right to the undisturbed regulation of all domestic problems. With these added privileges, however, have come added responsibilities. So long as Great Britain claimed the right to settle, without consultation with the dominions, all questions of foreign relations, the dominions might very justly insist that it devolved upon Great Britain to enforce her decisions and secure the observance of all agreements. The dominions were ready to come to her aid, but such aid was recognized as a purely voluntary act on their part, and one the fulfillment of which could not be demanded as a right.

Today the situation is entirely different. The position of Great Britain in the British Commonwealth is simply that of first among equals, and the dominions are hastening to show themselves ready to live up to the full obligations of their new status. The British Navy, declared Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, in London recently, was not needed for the defense of Britain alone, but for the whole Commonwealth, and, as England had plainly intimated to the dominions that she was able no longer to bear unaided the expense of maintaining her great Navy, the dominions must be prepared to share the burden. Mr. Hughes insisted that, in his opinion, no request could be more reasonable, and that for the dominions he could see no alternative but participation in a scheme of defense in which they should play their allotted part and contribute their due quota. As to Australia, she could not, he went on, from her own resources, provide for adequate naval defense. Britain could no longer afford to bear the burden of a navy sufficient to insure the safety of the whole Commonwealth. The position then left no room for argument, except as regards the nature and details of the scheme to be adopted.

Mr. Hughes was, of course, speaking only for Australia, but the logic of his remarks is unescapable, and none of the dominions have shown any desire to escape it. As to how this great plan for Commonwealth defense will finally be worked out, the future alone will show. Much will depend on the outcome of the Washington conference. But that all the dominions will bear a fair share in any plan that may be devised cannot be doubted.

When Coal Traders Ignore Officials

STILL there is no sign of improvement in the relations of the consumers of anthracite coal in the United States and the coal traders from whom they must secure their necessary supply. Nothing has happened to put a check upon the exactions of the coal traders. No great acceleration has yet been noted in the distribution of anthracite to the places where it will surely be in demand when cold weather comes. On the other hand, there are renewed indications that the coal trade is maintaining its autocratic attitude toward the public. Far from reducing prices, or making the slightest movement in recognition of the downward trend of commodity costs since the armistice, the coal traders are slowly, but surely, increasing their charges, giving every evidence that they mean to sit tight and wait for the public to come to them.

It would seem that the government might come to the relief of the public, through some one or other of its boards or departments. But the government is apparently in no condition to show a united front against the private coal combination. The government forces seem to be divided, while the forces of coal give signs of a unity that is almost unexampled in the field of trade and commerce. Meanwhile, new evidence that the only effective government action must be that of the federal rather than state or local authorities, is afforded by the petition of the Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts, Eugene C. Hultman, praying the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the activities of the Hudson Coal Company of New York, which, he charges, is discriminating against Massachusetts and practicing unfair competition.

That a mere state officer is practically powerless against the coal distributors is indicated by Mr. Hultman's experience in undertaking to deal directly with this New York company. The company seems to have ignored him utterly. When he charged it with discrimination and unfairness, he got no satisfaction. His requests for information were not only allowed to go unanswered, but his letters were not even acknowledged. Yet Mr. Hultman was not acting as a private individual in this matter. He was speaking for the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the authority of that Commonwealth was behind him in all that he did. If the power of Massachusetts were worth anything, as against a coal company in another state, it is reasonable to suppose that the New York company would have been more courteous. On the other hand, that the company felt free to ignore Mr. Hultman and his correspondence is proof that, so far as a coal company in another state is concerned, Massachusetts does not count. Yet the identity of the states here mentioned is immaterial. Without doubt the situation would have been virtually the same as between any other two states in similar relationship. That is why the federal authority must be brought to bear before consumers in any state that happens to be out of favor with the coal distributors can hope to get fair treatment, and also coal as needed.

Mr. Hultman has probably done all that he could in the face of existing conditions. It is interesting to find that his petition may have the effect of bringing into the coal problem, once more, that same inquisitive body which the coal men, some time ago, through legal process, appear to have excluded, just when the body was beginning to be troublesome as a source of information regarding coal costs and prices. Given a free hand, the Federal Trade Commission could very soon become of powerful assistance in showing the injustice of the prices that are now being exacted by the anthracite trade. For without doubt all that would be needed to make that injustice clear would

be adequate official information as to the facts. At present, the only people in the country who know the facts are the coal traders themselves, and there is the best of evidence to show that they are doing all they can to keep from disclosing anything.

Affairs in Portugal

ALTHOUGH the position of affairs in Portugal, at the present time, must cause serious concern to all who have the welfare of the Republic at heart, the attitude taken up by the new Premier, Barros Queiroz, is in welcome relief to that of his many predecessors. For months, even years past, each successive administration in Portugal has signalized its advent to power by a declaration of policy of the most impractical kind. Instead of a sincere effort to grapple, step by step, with the tremendous problems with which Portugal is faced, laying the foundation, by means of a wise economy and a just administration, for a genuine work of rehabilitation, each Premier has apparently endeavored to outdo all his predecessors in the extravagance of his promises and the confidence of his predictions as to an approaching millennium.

During the past few months, all manner of ambitious projects have been laid before the Portuguese people, schemes for agricultural development, for education, and for the achievement of all sorts of reforms such as would insure for Portugal a position of peculiar preeminence amongst the nations. Those familiar with the actual situation of the country recognized, of course, that, excellent as such projects were, in theory, they were so utterly beyond the bounds of possibility, until many elementary reforms had been carried through, as to be really irrelevant. So evident at last did this become to the Portuguese themselves that the usual manifesto from the incoming premier attracted little or no attention, and certainly succeeded in impressing no one with a sense of confidence.

Barros Queiroz has at least cut himself free from this useless, not to say dangerous, precedent. In his manifesto issued on taking office, he declares quite bluntly that the present is not the time for any "political adventures," that a tremendous task lies before the people, and that he seeks to govern the country for the country, and that to this end, as a first duty, he aims at securing public order and the utmost integrity in the conduct of public affairs. The government, he declares, will be inexorable with those who, while in its service, do anything contrary to the interests of the State.

How far Mr. Queiroz will succeed in maintaining this elementary standard of public duty remains to be seen. There can be no question, however, that he has started rightly. The position of Portugal is not desperate. As was recently pointed out by a writer in this paper, the natural resources of the country alone are sufficient to enable it to emerge safely from the crisis in which it finds itself today. No government, however, can expect to achieve reforms unless it begins by reforming itself. It is the fact that Mr. Queiroz has shown himself willing to take this necessary first step, which renders the position more hopeful than it has been for some time.

Modern Demands on the Organist

PROBLEMS of organ building interested the members of the National Association of Organists so significantly, when they met for their fourteenth annual convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as to indicate a new requirement in the training of players. Organ mechanism, if the association's doings have any influence, will, no doubt, before long be a subject in which a student of the organ will have to perfect himself if he hopes to become anything but an academic interpreter of dry and colorless classics. Not that the Philadelphia convention passed any vote to this effect. There were too many old-school organists there for any such forward action to be taken. But informally, to say the least, the committee on arrangements, by inviting Ernest M. Skinner, the foremost innovator, perhaps, amongst organ builders in the United States, to speak on "Tone and Mechanism," expressed hospitality to the idea of mechanical education.

Now mechanism as well as musician, the player on a modern organ, should, without dispute, be, for the same reason that engineer and navigator the commander of a modern steam vessel ought to be. Musician exclusively, however, many an organist of today is, even many a one who stands in the front rank of his profession. In the same way, probably, sailor and nothing but sailor many an excellent shipmaster is, and, as far as the ordinary exigencies of the sea go, he may be wholly equal to his job. But signs show that men who have complicated machines intrusted to their charge in the future, whether pipe organs, steamships, or what not, will be expected to assume responsibility not only for administering them but also for actually running them; further than that, to apply and extend the capabilities of the instrument, boat, or other thing in all possible practical directions.

During the thirteen summers that the National Association of Organists has been in existence, it has constantly asserted the importance of mechanism, though presumably not always intending to do so. Members have again and again made the modern organ the theme of their convention papers, and, whenever they have praised its merits or decried its deficiencies, they have merely proclaimed the mechanical bent of their thoughts. The greatest imaginable range, indeed, of topics has been covered at the round-table conferences and other meetings. Those of liberal notions have talked on the use of the organ in motion-picture theaters, while those of conservative tendencies have expressed themselves on the relation of the organ to the mysticism of the seventeenth century. This person has declared himself as favoring the transcription of orchestral scores for the organ, and has championed the organ recital as a substitute for symphony and opera presentations; while that person has taken the ground that only music written in the style of Bach, Mendelssohn, and Franck was suitable to the dignity of the instrument. Discussion has dealt with the kind of music that ought to be, or that may be, played on the organ; and at all the conventions, from the first one at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, to the last one in Philadelphia, famous artists have been present to give concerts.

And yet, whatever has been the general matter of the program, questions of organ construction have invariably

been proposed and argued. At first, the problems taken up were rather external, one of the early controversies being about the standardization of the console. Later they began to pertain more to internal structure, and to presuppose the organist's fingers to be cunning at the repair bench no less than at the keyboard; so that since the convention of 1915, held in Springfield, Massachusetts, when Reginald Lee McAll read a paper on "What an Organist Should Know About His Instrument," the idea seems to have become definitely recognized that the more of a mechanic a player is, the better for him and the public which he serves. "Beyond question," said Mr. McAll at that time, "every organist should obtain an all-around practical knowledge of the instrument. It ought to be included in his regular training."

Incidental mention might be made of the lesson in organ blowing which the committee provided for those attending the Philadelphia convention, by arranging for a visit to a blowing-machine factory. The difference between the 30-horsepower motor, operating the blast wheels of organs that have lately been installed in civic auditoriums, and the boy who in former times worked a pump-bellows in the church organ loft, keeping the tell-tale balanced to the amount of air used by the organist, was something to make a sentimentalist if not a mechanical impression. But whether the voicing of pipes, or the regulation of wind-pressures, or the adjustment of electric actions is the point at issue, nothing counts if the builder and the player are the only persons who care. Somebody else must take a hand before the modern organ can be put completely at the service of civilization, and that is the composer. Hitherto scarcely any original writer for the organ, except the Frenchman, Widor, and here and there a man of minor fame, has found the opportunity inviting. And the time when the composer can best be won to the mechanical idea is, in all reason, the same as when the organist can best be, and that is at the time of his musical education.

Editorial Notes

JUVENAL MAXINOFF, a Bolshevik leader, makes the astounding statement that, for the sake of both Russia and the rest of the world, American business organizers and engineers ought to cooperate and help the Russian "State" immediately. Perhaps it would be well to point out that Mr. Maxinoff speaks for that part of the Russian administration "that thinks in terms of food, clothing, housing, and transportation," otherwise at first blush it would seem to be an appeal for American conversion to Bolshevism. What indeed it really is, is a signal of distress, and as such it should not be confused with the request addressed some time ago to Britain for trade cooperation. As every one knows, the last two American administrations have been unflinchingly opposed to any such dealings. Nothing could prove more decisively that a real crisis has been reached in Bolshevism than Mr. Maxinoff's statement. There would perhaps be no harm in American financiers and promoters taking hold of Russian industry and revolutionizing it. The act certainly would not change the American attitude toward Bolshevism. The real harm would be to Bolshevism, which might possibly be reformed to the point of extinction.

VERILY the days of internationalism are here, at least as far as the element of sport is concerned. Before the war, who could have foreseen that Tzecho-Slovakia would play in a Davis lawn tennis cup tie at Prague for the world championship against Belgium? Or that Japan would go into the semi-final for the same cup without the necessity of raising a racquet as a result of the default of the Belgian team to make the trip to the United States? The Philippines, it appears, had previously defaulted to Japan in the opening round, and it now remains for Japan to face India in August. Who knows but that we may soon have Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, awakened China, Cuba, Malta, and that other "British dominion," Ireland, in the next contest!

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY differs from Mr. George Augustus Sala's view that the best education for the journalist is the gutter. The new idea is to turn out university journalists, and the first batch of college men here is now completing the first course of the kind that has been devised, though in future journalism will form part of the university curriculum. Sir Sidney Lee, chairman of the committee, said it was feared that the incursion of specially educated men into journalism might place men already there at a disadvantage. He frankly confesses this was an error. After all, men in the profession have "arrived." There are so many more ways than one of doing a thing!

THE power of radium to reveal things hidden is continually finding some fresh application; now it discloses the secret history of old pictures, now it saves the fisherman from wasting his pearl oysters, showing him whether or not an unopened oyster contains pearls. Lately its power of revealing its own presence has been made use of, bringing a happy sequel to what would have been an expensive mistake indeed. A tube of radium worth £1200 was, by mistake, thrown into a furnace. The one responsible, greatly concerned, called in a radium expert. They raked the ashes out of the furnace and then sprinkled them with zinc sulphide. The radium caused the zinc sulphides which had fallen on it to become luminous, and, to the great relief of all concerned, the little tube was picked out of the patch of light unharmed.

QUESTIONS about birds, including the absence of swallows in England, are being propounded by no less a personage than Lord Robert Cecil. What they will end in nobody knows, possibly they are just the thin end of the wedge which may lead to a ministry of birds, with portfolio, of course. "Tell me where the swallows are," asks Lord Robert Cecil of the Minister of Agriculture, who has had so much to do with farming conditions and the rate of pay for the agricultural laborer that he had inadvertently overlooked the absence of the birds. Sir Robert appeals to the government and asks what steps it is prepared to take. A ministry of birds seems to be the natural answer.